

# ARMY



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### ATHLETIC SPORTS.

WHY the hottest season of the year should usually be selected for contests of physical endurance is one of the unsolved minor social problems of the day; but the fact is certain, that when the mercury is ranging highest, and when even to move demands great resolution, pitched battles in the prize ring, horse races, boat races, cricket and base-ball flourish. So far as rowing is concerned, summer is, of course, the natural, as well as the necessary season, for aquatics, and, besides, the spring is usually well over before sufficient practice for competition has been had; and the college matches are fixed in the hot days, on account of vacation.

We always like to seize the opportunity, or even to make opportunity, to say a word for physical sports, and for all manly rivalry in athletic games. Whether it be shooting, or yachting, or rowing, or riding, or whatever else that gives strength, nerve, grace, address, to our American youth, we support it, believing that this is what they sorely need. One good, at least, from the great evil of the late war, came from its accustoming two millions of our people, most of them young, or in the prime of life, to military training. No great war, however, calling upon the nation as a whole, is likely to occur for many years. For the physical training of the people, we must rely on the popular national sports.

Among these latter, rowing will always, probably, occupy a high place, but it should occupy a much higher than to-day. It is, indeed, of comparatively recent introduction here. CHAMBERS was the famous champion of the Thames and Tyne before rowing had made any headway here; and the prints of that hero imported and put into the shop windows, mainly excited the astonishment of the passers-by, as to how a man could sit in so narrow a boat without overturning it. But now, rowing has been carried to a high scientific pitch with us, and bids fair to go higher yet.

The main point to which we ask attention in this brief article, is to the ruin which the tricks of gambling are working in all our physical sports; and our main purpose is to ask all genuine lovers of these sports to cooperate in checking this evil. From horse-racing downward, a distrust of all matches, especially between professionals, has spread. The number of races "sold" is probably very great; and it has too often been true that so soon as a man or body of men have acquired "championships," reputation and honor are deliberately sacrificed for money. Such practices bring physical sports into disrepute, and produce a just disgust for all competition. Of course, in these remarks we do not refer to the universal custom of betting on the issue. That is something which can never be checked, and which, indeed,

is no objection to match games; for people who have the disposition to bet, always find subjects enough for wager, even if it be the odds that their own fathers will or will not die within forty-eight hours. Betting does not in itself bring matches into disgrace. The real ruin is wrought, when professional gamblers and blacklegs get hold of the management of them, and buy them up, or otherwise so manipulate them, by false reports and so forth, as to disgust alike the competitors and the community. Within the last twelvemonth, this evil has been enormous; and it is high time now that it should receive the public indignation it deserves.

In proposing to reduce the number of officers in the Army, it seems, at first view, to be perfectly fair to muster out a given number of junior officers in each grade; and yet this plan would, if carried into effect, work to the disadvantage of a large number of line officers, who, by reason of meritorious service in the war, have been promoted to field positions, thus making every reward operate now as a punishment. How many of the captains who, under the law of July 28, 1866, were appointed field officers, is it supposed would have accepted their new appointments could they have foreseen that in so short a time they were to be placed on half pay on a retired list?

The provision for a reappointment as vacancies may occur is of no practical importance to the mass of the officers it is proposed to retire, for the junior officers of each grade would die of old age before the arrival of their time for promotion. It needs, moreover, no prophet to foretell that in a few years or months, Congress, displeased at seeing so many officers without commands, would cut off the retired list entirely.

This bill, proposed by Mr. GARFIELD, would operate with great injustice on that class of officers, who, having spent an honorable life in the Army, have been recently promoted. For illustration, take the case of one of the lieutenant-colonels of infantry recently promoted to colonels. There can be no question that the position of lieutenant-colonel, with full pay and allowances, is preferable to that of colonel on half pay retired. Yet this bill, working by an arbitrary rule, would set aside many of these old and faithful officers, whose present pay is hardly sufficient for the support of their families, but does not touch officers of the same grade of but five years' service.

In many of its features the bill abandons any pretension of gratitude to the soldiers of the late war; and its first act is to muster out General HANCOCK before his wounds are yet healed, in payment of the "debt of gratitude" of which we have heard so much—a debt not so discharged by other governments.

If Congress desires to make a reduction of the Army, which shall not work injustice to the officers to whom it has so often professed its gratitude, let it provide for a gradual reduction as vacancies may occur from natural causes, and for a thorough weeding out of the worthless and incompetent, by means of suitable boards. A reference to our columns will show cases enough of officers dismissed by courts-martial and reinstated during the last year or two, to have effected a material reduction in the Army. These men will continue to hang on to the Army like leeches, from

year to year, while Congress is shelving by wholesale the best material in the service.

THERE are, in both the Army and Navy, a class of men who, without being particular to comply strictly with the orders of their superior officers, are still never tired of complaining of the severity with which they are punished for their derelictions from duty. As a matter of course, these malcontents send us long accounts of the harsh treatment they receive; but it is not once in a hundred times that they do not prove by their own statements that they richly deserve to be disciplined. For instance, we have before us a letter from a correspondent complaining bitterly that rewards are paid for the apprehension of marines who overstay the passes granted them from a certain Navy-yard, as if it were a very small matter to overstay a pass, and very cruel and harsh to punish a man for so doing. Again, this writer instances the following as an example of the unfair manner in which discipline is administered on the ship to which he is attached. It appears that a certain marine, who was restricted to the ship on account of some slight offence, applied to the executive officer to have this restriction removed. The request was, naturally enough, refused; whereupon the marine told the executive officer that his action in the case was not fair, inasmuch as it was making fish of one and flesh of another. On being ordered to keep silence on pain of being sent below, this maltreated marine continued to talk, and was, of course, sent below under charge of the guard.

We have no sympathy for those who are foolish enough to run their heads against a wall, and then make a great outcry because they get hurt by the operation, and advise them beforehand that it is useless for them to write to us for assistance or sympathy under such circumstances. The true course for soldiers and sailors is to obey the orders of their superior officers, thereby not only gaining their confidence and favor, but also removing all cause for discipline and reproof.

An officer who allows his men to overstay their passes, or to be impertinent to their superiors without noticing and punishing these breaches of discipline, does not do his duty, and should be censured. Obedience to all lawful orders is the first duty of a soldier or sailor, and we recommend such of our grumbling correspondents as we have alluded to, to try the experiment of obeying orders for a little while before attempting to lay before the public the dismal story of the penalties of broken regulations.

THE new "register of the commissioned, warrant and Volunteer officers of the Navy of the United States, including the officers of the Marine Corps and others to July 1, 1868," has been published by the Secretary of the Navy. The promptness of the Navy Department in the issuing of registers is highly commendable, and is, moreover, a great convenience to the officers of the Navy and their friends. The following additions have been made to the higher ranks of the Navy since the last register was issued: Rear-Admirals Lanman and Turner; Commodores T. P. Greene, Case, Pennock and Worden; and Captains Cooper, Caldwell, Davenport, Harrison, Febiger, and Crosby.

GENERAL Grant has started on his Western trip, and will, it is expected, leave St. Louis for the Plains during the present week.



## THE ARMY.

On the 3d instant Major-General Meade, commanding the Third Military District, issued the following order:

Whereas, By virtue of the Act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and the proclamation of the Governor elect, issued in conformity therewith, directing the assembling of the two houses of the Legislature on the 4th instant; and whereas the usual mode of organizing legislative bodies is, in this instance, impracticable; therefore it is ordered,

That the Honorable R. B. Bullock, Provisional Governor of the State, proceed at 12 m., on the 4th instant, to effect such preliminary organization of both houses of the Legislature, as will enable the same to enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned them by law.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, commanding the Third Military District, on the 9th instant issued the following order:

Whereas, By virtue of the Act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and of the proclamation of the Governor elect of the State of Alabama, issued in conformity therewith, the two houses of the Legislature are directed to assemble at Montgomery, on the 13th instant. And whereas, in view of the fact that until the State of Alabama has complied with the requirements of the acts of Congress entitling it to representation, all Government and all officers in said State are provisional, and subject to the direct authority of the district commander. And whereas, the usual mode of organizing legislative bodies is in this instance impracticable; it is ordered,

1st, That the Honorable William H. Smith, Provisional Governor of the State, proceed at 12 m., on the 13th inst., to effect such preliminary organization of both houses of the Legislature as will enable the same to enter on the discharge of the duties assigned them by law.

2d, That before each house shall be considered legally organized, the Provisional Governor will require that, in conformity with the Reconstruction Acts and the Act which became a law June 25, 1868, each house before proceeding to any business beyond organization, shall take measures to purge itself of all members who may be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of Section 3, amendment to the Constitution, known as Article XIV.

COLONEL John T. Sprague, commanding the Sub-District of Florida, on the 6th instant issued the following order:

Official information having been received at these headquarters of the inauguration of the State government elect, it is hereby announced that, in compliance with orders from Major-General Meade, commanding, dated Headquarters Third Military District, Atlanta, Georgia, June 29, 1868, military authority, under the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction Laws, is at an end in the State of Florida, designated the Sub-District of Florida, and that in future no officer of this command will interfere with the due execution of the civil law, or attempt to exercise control over the civil authorities of the State in the persons and property of the citizens thereof.

In relinquishing the administration of civil law within this district, the colonel commanding improves an early opportunity to thank the officers and men of the command in all departments, soldiers and citizens, for the cordial and intelligent support they have given in executing the orders of the Government. Their duties have been laborious, perplexing, and incessant, in the varied obligations of judges, lawyers, magistrates, constables, and conservators of the public peace; property and lives have been protected, homes made prosperous and happy, and by their good judgment, wisdom, and discretion, the freedmen have had their rights, and the ballot box guaranteed to all without regard to "condition or to color." Through their good offices, as soldiers and as citizens, Florida is again restored to the Union.

MAJOR-GENERAL Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, on the 30th ult., issued the following order:

General Court-Martial Orders No. 31, current series, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, June 22, 1868, with endorsement directing the report of execution from the major-general commanding the department, has been received at these headquarters.

Brevet Captain James Butler, first lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry, was tried before a court-martial of his peers, and found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." After a careful examination of the proceedings of the court, the major-general commanding approved the same and forwarded them for the action of the President of the United States.

The proceedings and findings have there been approved, but the sentence is commuted to loss of rank, so that hereafter the name of Brevet Captain James Butler, first lieutenant Second Infantry, shall be borne on the official Army Register among the officers of his rank and regiment, next below that of First Lieutenant Michael Dolan, and he will be required to refund to the company the amount of one hundred and forty-nine dollars, forty cents, found to be due from him.

The commanding officer of the Second U. S. Infantry will see that the sentence as commuted is executed.

PURSUANT to Special Orders No. 153, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Ordnance Sergeant William Daniels, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty at Fort McComb, Louisiana, to relieve Ordnance Sergeant Charles Prossig, U. S. Army, who will turn over to Sergeant Daniels all public property for which he is responsible. Ordnance Sergeant Prossig, upon being relieved, as above, will proceed immediately to Ship Island, Mississippi, and report for duty to the commanding officer at that post.

## ARMY SKETCHES.

## THIRTEENTH PAPER—ARMY SURVEY CONTINUED.

SOON after returning from this arduous enterprise, spoken of in the preceding paper, Lieutenant Pike made preparations for an exploration to the head waters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. The objects to be accomplished in this exploration were, according to his instructions, to restore to the Osage tribe of Indians a number of captives rescued by the United States from the Pawnees. Having done this to endeavor to establish peace and friendship between the various tribes, then at war on the plains. A number of the head men were, if possible, to be induced to visit the seat of government, for the purpose of cultivating with them friendship and harmonious intercourse; a practice which has ever since been continued, but, however, with little effect. As the interviews with the Camanches and other remote tribes would probably lead the party into an approximation with the settlements of New Mexico, Pike was cautioned to keep clear of any hunting or reconnoitring parties from that province; and as the affairs between Spain and the United States at that time appeared in a fair way for amicable adjustment, all alarm or offence toward the Spanish inhabitants of New Mexico was to be avoided. He was instructed to make a geographical reconnaissance of the country through which he travelled, and to make botanical, zoological, and mineralogical collections, and to take notes of everything pertaining to the resources and character of the country. This report, published in 1810, being the progenitor of a large class, which, in times since, swelled the public printing and caused the mails to groan under their weight, is particularly interesting, not alone on account of the information which it gave of these undescribed regions, but of the romantic adventures which attended his wanderings.

From the point at which he would strike the Arkansas, Pike was to detach a portion of his party to explore it to its confluence with the Mississippi. He, himself, with the remainder, after exploring the head waters of the Arkansas, was to pass over to the Red River and descend to Nachitoches, where he would receive further instructions. Accordingly on the 15th of July, 1806, he started in two barges from St. Louis, with a party consisting of Lieutenant Wilkinson, a doctor, and twenty men, with fifty-two Indian captives. Ascending the Osage River to the Grand Osage towns, near the present site of Osceola, Missouri, they restored the captives, and exchanging their boats with the Indians for horses, pursued their journey across the plains, through the country of the Pawnees, until they struck the Arkansas, near the present crossing. Here they constructed canoes from the skins of the buffalo, in which Lieutenant Wilkinson with four men and an Indian descended safely to its mouth. At the point at which they struck the Arkansas, they discovered the trail of a large body of Spanish cavalry sent out from New Mexico in search of, and to capture Pike's party. As soon as the destination of his expedition became known to the Spanish emissaries at St. Louis, they dispatched news of it by the way of Texas to the governor of New Mexico, who immediately caused this force to march for the purpose of cutting them off, but not discovering Pike's command, they marched to the head waters of the Arkansas and from thence shot out Santa Fe.

Pike, with Dr. Robinson and the remainder of his men, fifteen in number, marching up the Arkansas, struck the eastern spur of the Rocky Mountains on the last of November. For many days previous they had been in sight of the most prominent peak, now known as Pike's Peak, which in after years became the cynosure of multitudes who sought their fortunes among the auriferous deposits around its base. Pike, in his narrative, gives an account of gold in this region, which, previous to the discovery which caused the rush for it in 1857, was considered as unknown. The following extract from his narrative will show that its existence was then known at least to one man as early as 1803. He says: "In the history of New Mexico it may not be improper to record the name of James Pursley, the first American who ever penetrated the immense wilds of Louisiana, and showed the Spaniards of New Mexico that neither the savages who surround the deserts which divide them from the habitable world, nor the jealous tyranny of their rulers, were sufficient to prevent the enterprising spirit of the Americans penetrating the arcanum of their rich establishments of the New World. Pursley was from near Bairdstown, Kentucky, which he left in 1799. In 1802, with two companies, he left St. Louis and travelled west, on the headwaters of the Osage River, where they made a hunt; from thence they struck for the White River of the Arkansas, and intended to descend it to Orleans; but while making preparations, the Kans stole their horses. They secured their peltries and pursued them into the village." Here follows an account of their adventures to recover their horses, which they finally did, but afterward had them irrecoverably stolen. They made a rough canoe and descended the Osage to near its confluence with the Missouri, where, their canoe upsetting, they lost everything except their arms and ammunition. They soon after met a trader bound on a trip to the Mandans; Pursley accompanied him, and upon arriving at their point of destination was dispatched by his employer on a hunting and trading tour among the Paduchas and Kyaways. In the ensuing spring they were driven by the Sioux from the plains into the mountains to the north of New Mexico. "The Indians knowing they were approximating to New Mexico, determined to send Pursley, with his companions and two of their own body, into Santa Fe, to know of the Spaniards if they would receive them friendly and enter into a trade with them. This being acceded to by the governor, the Indian deputies returned for their bands, but Pursley thought proper to remain with a civilized people, which a fortuitous event had thrown him among, a circumstance which he assured me he had at one time entirely despaired of. He arrived at Santa Fe in June, 1805, and had been following his trade, a carpenter, ever since, at which he made a great

deal of money, except when working for the officers, who paid him little or nothing. He was a man of strong natural sense and dauntless intrepidity. He entertained me with numerous interesting anecdotes of his adventures with the Indians, and of the jealousy of the Spanish government. He was once near being hanged for making a few pounds of gunpowder, which he innocently did, as he had been accustomed to do in Kentucky, but which is a capital crime in these provinces. \* \* \* He assured me that he had found gold on the head of the La Platte, and had carried some of the virgin mineral in his shot-pouch for months, but that being in doubt whether he should ever again behold the civilized world, and losing in his mind all the ideal value which mankind have stamped on that metal, threw the samples away; that he had imprudently mentioned it to the Spaniards, who had frequently solicited him to go and show a detachment of cavalry the place, but that conceiving it in our territory, he had refused, and was fearful that the circumstance might create a great obstacle to his leaving the country." It was not until a half century afterward that this statement was verified. The snows of winter had now set in, and owing to the ruggedness of the country, Pike found it impossible to proceed further with his horses; which during the long march over the plains had become worn out and incapable of progress through the snows. He therefore determined to leave them and pursue his explorations on foot. Accordingly he constructed a small defensive work in which he deposited most of his baggage, and left it in charge of two men, hoping, on his return, to find his horses sufficiently recovered to be able to travel. With the remainder of his party, each one with his arms and provision, he passed to the southwest of Pike's Peak and, crossing a range of mountains, struck the south fork of the Platte. Continuing his explorations over various chains of mountains still further to the westward, he finally started on his return to the block-house, where he had left his horses. In doing so he struck a river running in a southerly direction, which he supposed to be the long looked for Red River, but which afterward proved to be the Rio Grande. It was now the last of January, and seventeen days since they had left their horses and the two men. The narrative of this part of his exploration is of the most thrilling interest. The cold was intense, and having started with the expectation of returning to the settlements before cold weather set in, his party was not provided with winter clothing. The consequence was that all suffered from being frost-bitten; several of the men were so badly frozen that they had to be left at various points in the mountains. The party having to subsist on such game as they could kill were frequently at the point of starvation; but, emaciated, weakened, and frozen as they were, they persevered, toiling their weary way through the snow and over the mountains without a murmur, but with implicit confidence, trusting to the guidance of their energetic leader. Being now on what they thought was the Red River, Pike chose a station where there was sufficient wood from which to make canoes or rafts, with which to descend to Nachitoches, and to protect themselves from the Indians, should they be discovered, he thought it prudent to construct a slight defensive work. Accordingly, selecting an eligible site, they, with considerable labor and but few means, threw up a fortification which for originality and ingenuity, eclipsed the celebrated retreat of Robinson Crusoe. Four or five days afterward he dispatched several of his men to return to, those left behind in the mountains and to bring them on if able to travel; if not, to supply them with provisions and bring on the baggage.

Dr. Robinson at this time left, with the object of making his way to the nearest settlement in New Mexico. A few days thereafter, Pike and his party were discovered by two men on horseback, who informed them that Robinson had arrived safely at Santa Fe, from which place they were distant four days' travel. Assuring them that his purposes were peaceful, Pike treated them with great consideration, knowing them to be spies. They left him and proceeded, as he well knew, to give information of his whereabouts. The men left in the mountains were found incapable of travel. Others were dispatched to bring up the horses and baggage left on the Arkansas.

While these things were in progress, on the 26th of February, a troop of cavalry consisting of two officers and one hundred men arrived, who informed Pike that the governor of New Mexico, hearing of his situation and understanding that they were bound for the Red River, offered him any assistance which lay in his power. Pike was also informed, much to his surprise, that he was then upon the Rio Grande, and not, as he had supposed, upon the Red River, the sources of which were eight days' travel to the southward of Santa Fe, at which latter place, the capital of the province, he was told the governor was desirous of seeing him; Pike endeavored to decline this invitation but without avail. He accordingly started with a portion of the Spanish troops, while the balance remained to conduct the men who were then absent. He arrived at Santa Fe in four or five days, and was received in a manner very different from that in which he supposed he would be. Their arms were taken from them, and the governor, after having examined his papers, informed Pike that he was to be conducted, under charge of a guard, to Chihuahua, there to be presented to the commanding general, with his papers for examination. He was also informed that Dr. Robinson was a prisoner at a village some distance down the river. Pike being now separated from the men whom he had left in the mountains was never rejoined by the latter. Leaving Santa Fe on the 4th of March, with a strong escort of Spanish dragoons, they marching by the way of El Paso to Chihuahua. Here the most of his papers were seized by the authorities, and after a short delay he was conducted on through the provinces of Durango, to Monclova, and from thence across the Rio Grande by way of San Antonio, Texas, to the camp of the American troops near Nachitoches, where he arrived on the first of July, 1807.



In the circuitous route from Chihuahua to Monclova, Pike passed over the field of Buena Vista, upon which forty years afterward his countrymen avenged upon those of his captors, the jealous oppression which he, in common with many others, had received at the hands of the Mexicans. His graphic description of this locality possessed almost prescient minuteness of detail. Owing to the little known at this time by the people of the United States of the country of their Mexican neighbors, this part of his report was replete with interest and information. Although a captive, with a fate unknown, this part of his adventures was not without romance. His pleasing address soon secured the confidence and kindness of the officers in charge of him. His winning manners made him a general favorite among the swarthy inhabitants, especially the fair *señoritas*, who showered upon him their caresses and favors. His arrival at a town or village was made a special occasion for the inevitable *baile*, in which he took part with all the ardor of perfect manhood stimulated by a passionate temperament. His flaming red hair made him an object of curiosity to the universally black-haired inhabitants. So much were they impressed with this novelty that many of the children afterward born partook more or less of this peculiarity, and to this day this piebald tendency among the natives is known as *el raya del Capitano Pike*, or Captain Pike's streak.

Other explorations, but of a more limited extent, were made by the army through the newly acquired territory; but the war of 1812 put a stop, for a time, to them, and it was not until 1819 that they were resumed, when Long and others made expeditions across the plains to the Rocky Mountains. In 1842 Fremont commenced his noted explorations among these mountains and furnished in his florid reports a great amount of information of those unsurveyed regions. These reports were so full of adventure, that it would appear his chief object was to lose himself in the mountains, for the purpose of giving a thrilling narrative of hair-breadth escapes from starvation and frost, and for the merit that might result from his expedients in subsisting his party on dogs, grasshoppers and mules. His talent in these respects indicated him as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. About the same time other officers, perceiving the avidity of the public for such literature, imitated his role and announced to the world such incidents as "firing off my mule at an antelope."

The acquisition of Texas, New Mexico and California added new fields, and the marvellously rapid settlement of the Pacific coast made it important that overland routes should be explored and opened. The survey of the Mexican boundary, explorations for routes of travel across the plains, together with numerous expeditions against Indian tribes, gave abundance of employment to officers of the corps of Topographical Engineers, to whom the scientific part of such duty was mostly confided. Large collections of botanical, zoological and mineralogical specimens were made by these parties. Warren, who in 1857-'58, explored the Yellowstone country, brought back from the *mauvais terre* regions, mule loads of fossil *trilobites* and petrifications, and in his travels met with a mountaineer who knew of the locality of a diamond as large as a buffalo's head, which lit the country around for some twenty miles; but when requested to guide the way to this wonder, declared it impossible, as it was at least fifteen days' travel from either grass, wood or water.

The most important, as well as the most recent explorations that have been made, were those in 1853-'55 for a practical route for a railroad to the Pacific. Congress appropriated liberally for this object. Three principal routes were to be explored. The northern one was placed under Stevens and McClellan; the central under Gunnison, who was killed by the Indians near Salt Lake and his work continued by Beckwith; the southern route was conducted by Whipple, while another survey still further south was made by Parke. All, or most of these names have become well known, as those of officers of distinction during the war of the Rebellion. Each of these surveying parties had with it a full corps of scientific assistants, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the geological, botanical, zoological and topographical characteristics of the regions through which the explorations were made, and all working with that enthusiasm which characterizes scientific specialties, collected a vast amount of reliable information descriptive of these barren wilds. Thus has the army, from the earliest period, been most usefully employed in developing new territories and leading the way for industrious emigration.

ASTORIA.

THE United States storeship *Purveyor*, third-rate, left the Navy-yard on the 6th instant bound for Pensacola, Key West and St. Paul de Loando on the west coast of Africa. The following is a correct list of her officers: Commander Commanding, Oscar F. Stanton; Master and Executive Officer, James M. Forsyth; Master and Navigator, George F. Wilkins; Ensigns, James A. Chesbry and Henry G. Macy; Mates, Arthur E. Bateman and Alexander R. Hanks; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Dominick B. Batone; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Michael C. Drennan; Captain's Clerk, Henry W. Stayner; Paymaster's Clerk, Henry C. Jordan.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL has been appointed to meet at Fort Wallace, Kansas, on Saturday the 11th day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Colonel Henry C. Bankhead, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Captain Samuel B. Lauffer, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Assistant Surgeon T. H. Turner, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant P. G. Wood, Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Granville Lewis, Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant N. D. Badger, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Charles G. Cox, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

## A GREAT CAVALRY CHARGE.

IN our last issue we reprinted an account of the charge of the Light Brigade, taken from Mr. Kinglake's History of the Crimean War. The charge of the heavy cavalry under General Scarlett, which also took place during the operations which preceded the battle of Balaklava is worthy of study by military men, and we, therefore, lay before our readers Mr. Kinglake's account of this brilliant achievement.

An hour or two later, a body of Russian cavalry, reckoned at 3,000 sabres began to move up the North Valley. Four squadrons turned aside to attack Campbell's Highlanders, but were easily stopped. The main body pushed on till they were actually within the precincts of the English camp of that morning, yet they continued to be concealed from observation by the character of the ground. The object of General Liprandi, the Russian commander, in sending forward this great force of cavalry has not been explained, but it was this movement which presently, and with a startling suddenness, occasioned the charge of the Heavy Brigade under Scarlett—the first of the two great cavalry charges of Balaklava.

Before the flight of the Turks, General Scarlett had been ordered by Lord Raglan to move down with eight squadrons to support them. He was in the act of executing this order, when for the first time he became aware of the presence of an enemy close upon him.

General Scarlett with Elliot, his aide-de-camp, was on the left of the column formed by the second squadron of the Enniskillens and Scots Greys. Intent upon the special duty which had just been assigned to his squadrons by Lord Raglan's last order, he was keenly bending his sight in the direction of the Highland battalion which defended the approaches of Kadikoi, when Elliot cast a glance toward the ridge on his left, and saw its top fretted with lances. Another moment and the sky-line was broken by evident squadrons of horse. Elliot, young as he was, had yet been inured to war, and he quickly was able to assure himself not only that powerful masses of Russian cavalry were gathered, and gathering, on the ridge, but that they fronted toward the South Valley and were looking down almost at right angles upon the flank of our marching column. Of course, the aide-de-camp instantly directed the eyes of his chief to the summit of the ridge on his left. For a moment Scarlett could hardly accept Elliot's conclusion; but in the next instant he recognized the full purport of what had happened, and perceived that he was marching across the front of a great mass of Russian cavalry, which looked down upon the flank of his column from a distance of but few hundred yards, and might be expected, of course, to charge down on it. This, then, was the occasion which fortune had proffered to the Russian cavalry.

Scarlett's resolve was instantaneous, and his plan simple. He meant to form line to his left, and to charge with all six of his squadrons. Accordingly he faced his horse's head toward the flank of the column, and called out, 'Are you right in front?' The answer was, 'Yes, sir!' Then Scarlett gave the word of command, 'Left wheel into line!'

The troops nearest to Scarlett were those which formed the left-hand column—that is, the second squadron of the Enniskillens, which was in front, and the two squadrons of the Greys which brought up the rear. Those three squadrons were the force which constituted Scarlett's 'three hundred.'

Besides, there were the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and the first squadron of the Enniskillens, preparing to align with the 'three hundred.' The Fourth Dragoon Guards and the Royals were approaching, so that there were seven squadrons—500 or 600 men—who might take part in the fight, in addition to the force about to charge under Scarlett. The Russians were estimated at 3,500. Mr. Kinglake makes some deductions, puts them at 2,000, and says:

"So soon as the column had taken all the ground that was thought to be needed, it fronted once more to the English. Then presently, at the sound of the trumpet, this huge mass of horsemen, deep-charged with the weight of its thousands, began to descend the hill-side."

"Making straight for the ground where our scanty three hundred were ranging, and being presently brought to the trot, it came on at a well-governed speed, swelling broader and broader each instant, yet disclosing its depths more and more. In one of its aspects, the descending of this thicket of horsemen was like what may be imagined of a sudden yet natural displacement of the earth's surface; for to those who gazed from afar the dusky mass they saw moving showed acreage rather than numbers."

"All this while, the string of the 300 red coats were forming Scarlett's slender first line in the valley beneath, and they seemed to be playing parade. At the moment I speak of, the troop officers of the Greys were still facing their men; and their drill rules, it seems, had declared that they must continue to do so till the major of the regiment should at length bring them round by giving the order, 'Eyes right!' Not yet would the Greys consent to be disturbed in their ceremonies by the descending column."

"It was with seeming confidence that Scarlett sat eyeing the approach of the Russian mass, while the three squadrons ranging behind him went comely on with the work of dressing and re-dressing their front; yet the moment seemed near when, from the great depth of the column and the incline of the ground, the front ranks of the Russians would have less to dread from their foe than from the weight of their own troops behind them; and unless the descent of the column should be presently stayed, even the enemy himself (though by chance his foremost squadrons should falter) might hardly have any choice left but to come sweeping down like a torrent, and overwhelm all mortal resistance."

"But before the moment had come when the enemy, whether liking it or not, would find himself condemned

to charge home, he began, as it seemed, to falter. He slackened the pace. He still slackened—his trumpets were sounding—he slackened, and came to a halt."

This halt gave to the English their one chance of successful attack.

"It seemed evident that, for the English, all rational hope must depend upon seizing the occasion which the enemy's halt was now proffering; and to the truth of this conviction the Division General and his Brigadier were both keenly alive. Lord Lucan, indeed, grew so impatient of delay that he more than once caused his trumpeter to sound the 'charge;' but Scarlett and all his people were much busied in preparing; and, so far as I have heard, no attention was awakened by the sound of the divisional trumpet."

"Though our people saw clearly enough that at all hazards, and notwithstanding all disparity of numbers, the enemy's impending masses must be attacked by Scarlett's scant force, they still had no right to imagine that they could achieve a victory, or even ward off disaster, by means of the kind which a general of cavalry is accustomed to contemplate. When an officer undertakes a charge of horse, his accustomed hope is, that he will be able to shatter the array of the foe by the momentum and impact of his close serried squadrons led thundering in at a gallop; and indeed, it is a main part of his reckoning that the bare dread of the shock he thus threatens will break down all resistance beforehand. For Scarlett, there could be no such hope. The scantiness of his numbers was not of itself a fatal bar to the prospect of conquering by impact; but he was so circumstanced as to be obliged to charge uphill and over ground much impeded in some places by the picket-ropes and other remains of the camp. Nor was this the worst. The vast depth of the column forbade all prospect of shattering it by a blow; for even though the troopers in front might shrink, and incline to give away under the shock of a charge, they would be physically prevented from making a step to the rear by the massiveness of the squadrons behind them."

"But, however desperate the task of Scarlett's three hundred dragoons, no one of them seems to have questioned that it was right to attack; and, the element of doubt being thus altogether excluded, they at least had that strength which belongs to men acting with a resolute purpose."

The distance between the Russians and General Scarlett was about 400 yards. On the edge of the Chersonese upland, and in full view, great numbers of French and English and Turks had gathered to witness the marvellous deed of arms that was about to take place. By the side of Scarlett rode Elliot, his aide-de-camp, and there were two horsemen close in his rear, a trumpeter and an orderly.

"Scarlett well knew how much all depended upon striking at the enemy's masses while yet they stood halted; and, so far as concerned his own orders, he was hardly in the humor for travelling through all the anterior stages. He turned to his trumpeter and said at once, 'Sound the Charge!'

"While the notes were still pealing, and before they could take full effect upon the squadrons behind him, Scarlett moved forward at a trot; and although the impediments of the camping-ground made it necessary for a rider in this the first part of the onset to pick his way with some care, yet the horse Scarlett rode was a horse of such stride and power, that his rate of advance was not slow, even over the obstructed ground; and, as soon as the clear field which was at length gained enabled the leader to get into a gallop, the distance between him and his squadrons was swiftly increased. In a few moments, he was so far in advance of them that Elliot judged it right to call the attention of the chief to the position of his squadrons. Those squadrons were by this time advancing; but the impediments of the camping-ground proved of course more obstructing to the serried ranks of the Greys than to a horseman with only one companion and two attendants. Scarlett could not question that the distance between him and his squadrons had become extravagantly great; but still judging, as he had judged from the first, that it was of vital moment to strike the enemy's column while halted, he rather desired to accelerate the Greys than much to retard his own pace. Therefore, still pressing forward, though not quite so swiftly as before, he turned partly round in his saddle, shouted out a 'Come on!' to the Greys, and invoked them with a wave of his sword."

"When the squadrons attained to clear ground, they began to reduce the space which divided them from their leader; but it is computed that, at the moment of Scarlett's first contact with the enemy's column, the distance between him and his squadrons which followed him was still, at the least, fifty yards."

"The brigadier now found himself nearing the front of the column at a point very near its centre, and the spot at which Scarlett thus rode was marked by the presence of a Russian officer who sat erect in his very hilt; but on the next moment, when Elliot's charger had rushed past, the weapon, though held fast by its owner, still could not be withdrawn. Thence it resulted that the Russian officer was turned round in his saddle by the leverage of the sword which transfixed him. In the next instant, Elliot, still rushing forward with great impetus, drove into the column between the two troopers who most nearly confronted him, and then, with a now reeking sword, began cleaving his way through the ranks. Shaggy and the trumpeter came crashing in after; so that not only Scarlett himself, but all the three horsemen who constituted his immediate following, were now engulfed in the column."

Steadily and gallantly the squadrons of the Scots Greys and the Enniskillen Dragoons followed their leader.

"With a rolling prolongation of clangor which resulted from the bends of a line now deformed by its speed, the 'three hundred' crashed in upon the front of the column. They crashed in so weightedly that no cavalry, extended in line and halted, could have withstood the shock if it had been able to shrink and fall back; whatever might be their inclination, the front rank



men of the Russian column were debarred, as we saw, from all means of breaking away to the rear by the weight of their own serried squadrons sloping up the hillside close behind them; and it being too late for them to evade the concussion by a lateral flight, they had no choice—it was a cruel trial for cavalry to have to endure at the halt—they had no choice but to await and suffer the onslaught."

"These horsemen could not fall back under the impact of the charge; and, on the other hand, they did not so plant themselves as to be each of them a directly opposing hindrance to an assailant. They found and took a third course. 'They accepted the files.' Here, there, and almost everywhere, along the assailed part of the column, the troopers who stood in front rank so sidled and shrank that they suffered the Grey or the Enniskillener to tear in between them with the license accorded to a cannon-ball which is seen to be coming, and must not be obstructed, but shunned. So, although, by their charge, these few horsemen could deliver no blow of such weight as to shake the depths of a column extending far up the hill-side, they more or less shivered or sundered the front rank of the mass, and then, by dint of sheer wedge-work and fighting, they opened and cut their way in. It was in the nature of things that at some parts of the line the hindrance should be greater than at others; but, speaking in general terms, it can be said that, as Scarlett had led, so his first line righteously followed; and that, within a brief space from the moment of the first crash, the 'three hundred,' after more or less strife, were received into the enemy's column."

Of the fight that then went on between the three hundred engulfed in two thousand foes we can neither condense nor give a sufficient account. A paragraph or two must serve to show the quality of the strife that raged:

"In some parts of the column the combatants were so closely locked as to be almost unable, for a while, to give the least movement to their charges; and wherever the red-coated horseman thus found himself in-wedged and surrounded by assailants, it was only by the swift circling 'moulinet,' by an almost ceaseless play of his sabre whirling round and round overhead, and by seizing now and then an occasion for a thrust or a cut, that he was able to keep himself among the living; but the horse, it seems, during these stationary fights, instinctively sought and found shelter for his head by bending it down, and leaving free scope for the sabres to circle and clash overhead. At other places—for the most part perhaps in those lanes of space which were constituted by the usual 'intervals' and 'distances' intersecting the mass—there was so much more freedom of movement that groups of as many as ten or twelve Russians who had fallen out of their ranks would be here and there seen devoting themselves to a common purpose by confederating themselves, as it were, against particular foes, and endeavoring to overwhelm the knot of two or three Grays or Enniskilleners which they deemed to be the most in their power. When this occurred, the two or three red coats, more or less separated from each other, would be seen striving to force their way through the masses before them, and attended on their flanks and in their rear by a band of assailants, who did not, most commonly, succeed in overpowering the tall horsemen, but persisted nevertheless in hanging upon them. Our troopers, thus encompassed, strove hard, as may well be supposed, to cut down the foes within reach; but in general the sabre seemed almost to rebound like a cudgel from the thick gray outer coat of the Russian horsemen; and, upon the whole, there was resulting as yet but little carnage from this singular example of a fight between a heavy column of halted cavalry and the knots of the taller horsemen who were rivng it deeper and deeper."

But if the battle was hot with some of the three hundred who fought together, how fared it with Generals Scarlett and Elliot, whom we saw burst into the Russians almost alone?

"Close wedged from the first in an enemy's column, and on all sides hemmed in by the Russians, he was neither killed nor maimed, for the sabre which stove in his helmet was stopped before reaching his skull, and the only five wounds he received were, each of them, so slight as to be for the time altogether unheeded. By some chance, or possibly as a consequence of wearing a head-gear which announced the presence of a staff officer, Lieutenant Elliot, the aide-de-camp of the brigadier, was beset with great determination by numbers gathering round him on all sides; and although his skill as a swordsman and the more than common length of his blade enabled him for a while to ward off the attacks of his many assailants, they at length closed about him so resolutely that it seemed hardly possible for a single horseman thus encompassed by numbers to defend himself many more moments; but at this very time, as it happened, his charger interposed in the combat. The horse had become so angered by the pressure of the Russian troop horses closing in upon his flanks and quarters, that, determining to resent these discourtesies, he began to lash out with his heels, and this so viciously as not only to ward off attacks from the rear, but even in that direction to clear a space. There were four or five Russians, however, who resolutely addressed themselves to the task of extinguishing Elliot; and at a moment when he had somewhat overreached himself in returning the thrust of a Russian trooper—a man with blue looking nose and a savage, glittering eye—he received a point in the forehead from his hideous adversary. At the same time, another of his assailants divided his face at the centre by a deep slashing wound, while a third dealt a blow on the head which cut through his cocked hat, and then by the sabre of yet a fourth assailant he was so heavily struck in the part of the skull behind the ear that, irrespectively of the mere wound inflicted by the edge of the weapon, his brain felt the weight of the blow. There followed a period of unconsciousness, or rather, perhaps we should call it, a period erased from the memory, for Elliot remained in his saddle, and it is hard to say how he could have been saved if the effect of the blow had been so disabling as to prevent him from

using his sword arm. It is true, he was much hacked, having received altogether in this fight no less than fourteen sabre cuts, but he lived nevertheless—nay lived, I observe, to be returned as 'slightly wounded,' and to find that his name, though most warmly and persistently recommended by Scarlett, was kept out of the public dispatches."

Finally, torn through and through by the three hundred, assailed on flank and front by the squadrons we saw preparing to support the charge of Scarlett, the two thousand Russian cavalry made ready to fly:

"Less and less obstructed, and less closely locked than before, the medley or throng that had been jammed into a closely locked mass by the last charge of the Enniskilleners continued to heave slowly upward against the slope of the hill. Presently the Russians who had hitherto maintained their array caused or suffered their horses to back a little. The movement was slight, but close followed by surer signs. The ranks visibly loosened. In the next instant, the whole column was breaking. In the next, all the horsemen composing it had dispersed into one immense herd, and—still hanging together as closely as they could without hindrance to their flight—were galloping up the hillside and retreating by the way they had come."

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1868.

*Tuesday, July 7th.*

LEAVE of absence for three months, on account of sickness, is hereby granted Captain P. A. Owen, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major W. T. Howell, assistant quartermaster, will return to New York City upon the completion of his present business at Nashville, Tennessee, and report in person to the depot quartermaster in that city for reassignment to duty.

The commanding general Department of the Cumberland will designate an officer of the line to relieve Brevet Major Howell of such public money and property as may be in his possession at Nashville.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant George F. Mason, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 132, June 6, 1868, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

*Wednesday, July 8th.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones, Sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 41, February 18, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended three months.

Brevet Major Harvey E. Brown, assistant surgeon, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters at Galveston, Texas, while on duty as quarantine inspector for the District of Texas, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. L. Sherwood, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 101, June 6, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to await further orders after the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 92, April 17, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Major-General W. Hoffman, colonel Third U. S. Infantry.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Lyford, captain ordnance department; Brevet Major F. H. Bates, captain U. S. Army, (retired); Captain J. W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant E. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant J. B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers. Second Lieutenant John Putnam, ordnance department, judge-advocate of the court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

*Thursday, July 9th.*

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 131, from this office, dated September 16, 1862, as disposes from the service of the United States, Military Storekeeper Charles Weston, ordnance department, is hereby revoked, and his resignation is accepted instead, to date September 16, 1862.

The resignation of Brigadier-General Robert K. Scott, brevet major-general U. S. Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 6, 1868, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the pay department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Private Ferdinand A. Kalckhoff, Company B, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report by letter to the chief medical officer District of Texas, for assignment to duty.

Private Cornelius Scannell, Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report to the commanding officer Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be forwarded to the Military Division of the Pacific, and on arrival at San Francisco, California, he will report to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Captain S. L. Hoge, first lieutenant Sixth Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters at Charleston, South Carolina, to date from May 16, 1868, while on duty as judge-advocate of a military commission convened by Special Orders No. 100, April 29, 1868, from Headquarters Second Military District, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. W. Parry, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 96,

April 22, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended to the 1st day of August, 1868.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named officers will at once repair to New York City and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, president of the retiring board, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office: First Lieutenant Mark Walker, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Post Chaplain William Vaux: Post Chaplain J. L. Elliott; Chaplain John C. Jacobi, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major R. Parry, captain Twentieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby detailed as recorder of the board to retire disabled officers convened in New York City, by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office, vice First Lieutenant J. J. Hawes, First U. S. Artillery, hereby relieved. He will repair to New York and report to the president of the board accordingly.

Second Lieutenant H. W. Smith, Third U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Major-General Emory, commanding the Department of Washington, for court-martial duty.

*Friday, July 10th.*

Brevet Brigadier-General T. A. McParlin, surgeon, is hereby relieved from temporary duty in the office of the surgeon-general of the army, and will report to the superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, New York, to relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Head, surgeon. On being relieved Surgeon Head will repair to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that station as post surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, William G. Rankin, captain Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, will report in person, without delay, to the superintendent, general recruiting serve, New York City, for assignment to duty at Fort Columbus, New York harbor.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant Fortieth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, for the purpose of superintending the manufacture of two hundred of the "Trowell bayonet," invented by him, which will be made at that armory to be tested in service. As soon as he can complete this business he will proceed to his proper station and report for duty.

On the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 107, May 5, 1868, from this office, Captain R. A. Torrey, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, will report in person at Headquarters Department of Dakota, for orders to join his regiment, or for such other duty as may be deemed advisable.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Cyrus M. Allen, Jr., Second U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 5, 1868, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the pay department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 121, June 4, 1868, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Mulligan, captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 107, May 19, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 85, of June 8, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, amending Special Order No. 52, current series, from the same headquarters, so as to transfer Second Lieutenant Edmund Luff, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, from Company C to Company I, is hereby confirmed.

Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 85, of June 8, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, amending so much of Special Orders No. 50, current series, from the same headquarters, as assigned First Lieutenant Thomas F. Tobey, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, to Company D, so as to transfer him to that company from Company B, is hereby confirmed.

Leave of absence for sixty days, to take effect from the 15th instant, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Harris, captain ordnance department.

The leave of absence granted Major Joseph Stewart, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 17, May 29, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, is hereby extended four months.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major Robert H. Porter, captain U. S. Army, (retired,) is hereby relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will proceed to his home.

The permission to delay rejoining his company granted First Lieutenant O. M. Mitchell, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 151, July 2, 1868, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

*Saturday, July 11th.*

By direction of the President, and in accordance with Section 26 of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, Major-General R. W. Johnson, U. S. Army, (retired,) is hereby detailed as professor of military science at the Missouri State University, Columbia, Missouri.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Ira McL. Barton, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 118, June 1, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain William R. Maize, first lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 115, June 26, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major C. Irving Wilson, captain Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 140, June 27, 1868, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended fifteen days.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major W. M. Quimby, captain U. S. Army, (retired,) is hereby detailed as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and



will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty accordingly.

Monday, July 13th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 33, June 6, 1868, from Headquarters Department of California, announcing Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Platt, captain Second U. S. Artillery, as aide-de-camp to the department commander, to date from June 4, 1868, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War permission to delay joining his regiment after the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 95, April 21, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Major D. H. Brotherton, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry, until November 30, 1868.

Ordinance Sergeant William Geist, U. S. Army, on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, for duty at that post.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 112, March 5, 1867, from this office, stopping from the pay of Brevet Colonel Samuel Ross, captain Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, thirty-nine dollars and sixty cents, the amount of expenses incurred in the enlistment of George H. Chalfan, a rejected recruit of the general service U. S. Army, is hereby revoked.

The resignation of Captain William P. McCleery, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 11, 1868, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the pay department that he is not indebted to the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 162, Paragraph 11, July 9, 1868, from this office, as directed First Lieutenant Mark Walker, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, to at once repair to New York City, and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, president of the retiring board, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office, is hereby suspended until further orders.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on account of sickness, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Mark Walker, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant J. S. Rogers, First U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 146, July 1, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Major W. A. Rucker, paymaster, will report to Brevet Brigadier-General N. W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general, at St. Louis, Missouri, for assignment to duty in the pay district of St. Louis.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for four months, from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 15, January 18, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Major J. C. Breckinridge, first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, at the expiration of which he will proceed via the Isthmus of Panama in returning to his regiment.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Henry Clayton, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 148, June 22, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended forty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will at once repair to Fort Monroe, Va., and appear before the Board of the Artillery School at that post for examination as to his qualifications for the artillery service, with a view to his transfer to that arm if found duly qualified.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following-named assistant quartermasters of Volunteers, being no longer needed, they are, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain Charles Barnard, August 20, 1868; Captain Edmund B. Whitman, brevet lieutenant-colonel, August 20, 1868; Captain Charles W. Folsom, brevet colonel, August 31, 1868; Captain Harrison A. Royce, brevet colonel, August 31, 1868.

NAVAL LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE, BOSTON NAVY-YARD.—At the regular monthly meeting of this institute, Captain F. A. Parker, presiding, Brevet Captain William Wallace, U. S. Marine Corps, Ensign William H. Parker, U. S. Navy, Captain D. McN. Fairfax, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant N. Mayo Dyer, U. S. Navy, were elected members. Valuable donations to the library were announced from Commander T. Scott Fillebrown, U. S. Navy, Captain H. A. Wise, U. S. Navy, Abram E. Catters, Esq., Hon. J. W. Grimes, Hon. Henry Wilson, Sheldon & Co., N. Y., John Bailey, Esq., General N. B. Baker, Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, and others. Valuable donations to the museum from Captain G. H. Preble, U. S. Navy, Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Ed. Conroy, U. S. Navy, Ensign H. W. Lyon, U. S. Navy, and Master F. W. Moores, U. S. Navy.

A MILITARY commission was appointed to assemble at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Georgia, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 11th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it by orders from these headquarters. The commission will sit without regard to hours. Detail for the commission: Brevet Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, major Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Major Charles F. Trowbridge, captain Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Robert W. Bard, Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Major Gustav VonBlucher, first lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Luther S. Ames, Sixteenth Infantry; Captain Samuel R. Honey, Thirty-third Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the commission.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE *Suwanee* is reported to have left Victoria for Alaska on the 7th inst.

On the 5th inst. the *Resaca* was at Mazatlan, and the *Ossipee* at Cape Corrientes to the southward.

THE *Pensacola* arrived at Port Townsend, July 13th, and was expected to sail shortly for Victoria.

THE *Mohongo* was at Honolulu on June 25th. Commander Simpson of this vessel has been presented to the king.

THE *Powhatan*, Captain McDougal, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, commanding South Pacific squadron, arrived at Panama on the 4th inst. from Valparaiso and intermediate ports. All well on board.

THE *Contocook*, Captain George Balch, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived at Fort Monroe on the 13th inst., six days from Key West. She left the *Penobscot* at Port au Prince.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. B. Cushing, of the United States ship *Mauvee*, reports that his vessel reached Hong Kong, May 1, 1868, after a passage of less than nine days from Batavia, Java, where they touched for provisions. From the Cape of Good Hope to Batavia they were fifty-nine days at sea, six of which were passed at the uninhabited island of St. Paul, in the Indian Ocean. On the 9th instant John Semiller fell from the rigging and was drowned. He reports his vessel in good condition, with officers and crew all well.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.—The *Ascutney* arrived at this yard on Saturday, the 4th inst., from Washington, with Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Wm. Faxon, assistant secretary of the Navy, Commodore Thornton, A. Jenkins, chief of Bureau of Navigation, Paymaster Bridge, chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and Mr. E. T. Wells, chief clerk of the Navy Department on board, and left on the same evening for Washington. A General Court-martial, of which Commander R. T. Renshaw is president, and Paymaster Winslow, judge-advocate, is to convene on the 15th inst. at this yard. Four hundred workmen have been discharged from this yard during the last fortnight. The crew of the *New Hampshire* has also been greatly reduced. The *Contocook* is expected here this week from the West Indies.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco, dated July 14th inst., mentions the receipt of a telegram from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, which says it is reported that the U. S. steamer *Suwanee* was wrecked on the 8th of July near Fort Rupert. It appears, however, that it is the *Wyoming*, and not the *Suwanee*, that is lost, as a later dispatch (July 15th) says: The United States steamer *Wyoming*, July 9th, ran upon an unknown rock in Thadwell passage, twenty-five miles north of Fort Russell, and stove a large hole nearly amidship, causing her to sink. The vessel is considered a total wreck. A portion of her spars are above water and may be saved, and probably her guns. No lives were lost. The English war steamer *Sparrowhawk* was spoken the day following the shipwreck, and would reach the vessel in a few hours and render assistance.

THE *Shamrock*, Commander W. E. Hopkins, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on the 4th instant. This vessel, which in a double-ender, fitted out at the above station in the spring of 1866, and immediately thereafter sailed for Europe. Since November, 1867, the *Shamrock* has been lying at Lisbon, Portugal, leaving that place for the United States, June 9th, touching at Madeira and Bermuda, steaming all the way. She had very pleasant weather all the way over, with very little wind after leaving Madeira. She made from the latter place to Bermuda in twelve days, being 200 miles per day. She left Bermuda on Wednesday, the 1st instant and arrived at Philadelphia on the afternoon of the 4th. In the Delaware River she made eleven knots, having the tide with her. The following is a list of the officers of the *Shamrock*: Commander W. E. Hopkins; Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Martin, executive officer; Lieutenants A. G. Caldwell and Edwin White; Masters, W. Graham and R. D. Hitchcock; Paymaster, W. Goldsborough; Passed Assistant Surgeon, C. J. S. Wells; First Assistant Engineer, J. H. Bailey; Second Assistant Engineers, Hall, Chesney and Buel; Third Assistant Engineer, Webster; Captain's Clerk, Fussell.

THE following is an account of the passage of the U. S. Steamer *Idaho* from Rio de Janeiro, to Nagasaki, Japan:

The *Idaho* left Rio on the 31st of December, 1867, and arrived within 250 miles of Cape Town, after an excellent but very boisterous passage of seventeen days. She then experienced very heavy weather, the wind directly ahead, which kept her out of port another week. On the 24th of January, she anchored in Table Bay, where she was visited by many of the inhabitants, who admired her as the most beautiful and largest sailing ship that had ever been there. On finishing taking in water and provisions, she left Cape Town on the night of the 28th of January.

The 12th of February, sighted the Island of St. Paul, had altogether an excellent but stormy passage across the Indian Ocean. The ship run often over 300 miles per day, and one day 335 miles. The greatest speed she ever made was 18½ knots per hour, for two successive hours, under fore and main top-gallant sails, and single-reefed topsails, wind three points free.

On the 22d of February sighted N.W. Cape on the coast of Australia, after which, experienced much light variable wind, and calms. Was seventeen days in the Straits of Ombay in company with over twenty sail.

On the 24th of March anchored in Delli, the Capital of the Portuguese possessions on the Island of Timor, to take in water and fresh provisions. The *Idaho* is the first American man-of-war that has ever been in this port, and much kindness was shown her during her stay.

She left Delli on the 1st of April; had light airs, calms, and strong easterly currents in the Banda Sea and Gillolo passage. On the 10th of April, in latitude 20 deg. 30 min., south, longitude, 126 deg. 18 min. east, signalized the ex-American revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, bound to Japan, under sail. April 15th, latitude 1 deg. 0 min. south, longitude 128 deg. 55 min. east, signalized the American ship *Mary Goodell*, of and from Baltimore, bound to Yokohama, Japan.

On the 17th of April, crossed the Equator, in longitude 129 deg. east; got the north-east trade winds in 10 deg. north and 140 deg. east, and lost them again in latitude 23 deg. north. Had light, variable winds from there to Nagasaki, where she arrived on the 18th of May, just 200 days since leaving New York, out of which she was at sea 169 days.

Found in Nagasaki, the U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*, Lieutenant-Commander Joseph Fyffe, and the store-ship *Onward*, Lieutenant-Commander Girard. The latter ship, after discharging her stores to the *Idaho*, will leave for San Francisco via Yokohama. Had the *Idaho* had any favorable winds she would have made the quickest passage on record. She has overhauled and passed every ship she has met; and it can safely be said that she is the fastest sailing ship afloat.

She has proved herself an excellent sea boat in every condition, and has only one fault—that of being too lightly sparred. Had she spars according to her size she would sail 20 knots. She is very much admired here by all foreign naval officers.

The following is a correct list of her officers:

Acting Vice Lieutenant-Commander, Edward Hooker, commanding; Masters, C. M. Anthony, E. D. Bruner, W. Sargent; Ensigns, J. Boyle, O. W. Farenholt, R. C. Hooker; Paymaster, G. A. Lyon; Surgeon, A. L. Gihon; Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Kidder; Midshipmen, W. W. Reisinger, J. C. Rich, W. T. Burwell, J. C. Taft, C. W. Hutchins, J. J. Yates, C. A. Arnold; Mates, E. E. Bradbury, H. H. Johnson; Boatswain, John Ellis; Captain's Clerk, J. Blankensee; Paymaster's Clerk, H. McMannis.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. C. Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, from Hong Kong, on the 20th of May, the arrival of the *Piscataqua* at that port on the day previous, four days from Manila, with officers and crew in as good health as would be expected after the intense heat of five weeks. There is but little American interest in Singapore, and no houses of capital worth naming. There is considerable trade with our country in spices, etc., but it is almost entirely carried on in foreign bottoms. The harbor was crowded with shipping of all nations except the United States. Rear-Admiral Rowan had paid his respects to Governor Ord, who is the first governor under the Queen's appointment, and who was governor of Bermuda during the rebellion. The American interests at Manila are well protected, and the kindest feelings are manifested toward our countrymen by the governor and all the officials. Rear-Admiral Rowan writes that our trade with Hong Kong averages over forty first-class ships per year. The *Mauvee*, Lieutenant-Commander Cushing, was at Hong Kong, having arrived there on the 1st of May from Batavia. The *Unadilla* was also there, having returned from a cruise after pirates. It was the intention of Admiral Rowan to leave for the Northern coast of China and thence for Sopanos as soon as he could conveniently do so.

Admiral Rowan has forwarded to the Department a report of Lieutenant-Commander Hatfield, commanding the United States steamer *Unadilla*, announcing the destruction of two piratical junks, in which that officer reports that on May 1st he proceeded to Macao, and on the 3d of that month received on board the Mandarin and attendants appointed by the Viceroy to accompany him to Hainan; and subsequently having obtained information that a piratical junk had fitted out in Macao armed with ten guns and manned with eighty men, as well as that other junks of like character but inferior force had been in the Gulf of Tong King, and about the Island of Hainan, a pilot was procured, and on arriving at a village about seventy miles distant from Hainan two junks were discovered at anchor, from which boats' crews were seen endeavoring to escape in a large fishing boat. On attempting to overhaul her she was run ashore, the people deserting her and escaping into the interior. The junks were found to have been deserted in great haste, and the quantity of jingalls, stink-pots, powder, pikes, flags, etc., left on board, proved conclusively that they were pirates. From the inhabitants on shore it was learned that the junks were armed with five guns, which were thrown overboard on the appearance of the *Unadilla*. Some few days previous two cargo junks had been captured by the pirates. Some of the crew having been hung and the others ransomed on the 2d of May. The pirates had burned eleven of the fishermen's houses. The papers found on board the junks were all in the Chinese language, consisting of freight lists, custom-house clearances of cargo, junks that had been captured, and bills of purchase, implicating Chinese traders on shore. These were turned over to a mandarin, who had accompanied the *Unadilla* on her cruise, thereby affording material for civil action on the part of the governor of Hainan. The junks were towed to sea and burned. Lieutenant-Commander Hatfield believes that the visits of the English gunboat *Algerine* and the United States sternship *Unadilla* have, for the present, driven the few pirates, who have been about the island of Hainan, to the eastern side of the Gulf of Tong King and the coast of Cochinchina.

Lieutenant-Commander Beardslee, under date of May 12th, reports the arrival of the *Arcootook* at Foochow, all on board well. Several Chinese ports have been visited. At one of the settlements a chief was induced to come on board the *Arcootook*, an officer remaining on shore as hostage.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## REPLY FROM PROF. MAHAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: As I am just packing up my trunk for my usual summer recreation from my year's duties, I have only time to pay my respects, *en passant*, to "Centurion," and to beg him to accept my best acknowledgments for his last letter, with my expressions of admiration of it, as a model of courtesy and good taste.

I would now only beg space enough in your valuable JOURNAL, in answer to "Centurion's" question—"why *proclaram*, my dear professor?" to refer him to my MSS., if it has not gone the way of all things in the editor's waste-basket, where he will find, that I wrote not "*proclaram*," but *proclaram*, writing the diphthong *ae* in the usual manner of MSS. My object was not to give the original phrase, but to say *precisely* what I intended to say, viz., that the name mentioned was not only lustrous, but *very* lustrous, and, if my Latin is not at fault, I think I succeeded.

Censor is disposed to play, not only the part of the verbal critic, but that also of thought and of style. He certainly, in this last production, has fully established his claims to this preeminent position. He finds that one of my sentences is characteristic, "for its profound obscurity and unique eloquence" and thence concludes, "I must confess I find this hard to understand." Now, although not yet, as he terms it, "a pedagogue in the skies," where he seems desirous of having me transferred to, but only a terrestrial one, this kind of *confessing* is a thing I am daily treated to, in the routine of my duties here; my rule in like cases being, to let the other party decide for himself, whether the lack of brains, from which the obscurity arises, is on his side or mine.

"Centurion," from his many productions, seems to hold as copious an *ink-bag* as the cuttle-fish; and, if I may be permitted to say so, to use it for pretty much the same purposes. Having assumed for himself the position of our military *Janus*, will he allow me to suggest to him, that, with the known faculty of this curious specimen of the piscine tribe, he, in imitation of his great exemplar, might not inaptly adopt as his motto, *stat corporis umbra*. It is only the change of a word that makes the difference between them. In all else they will shine twin stars. *Par nobile fratrum*.

WEST POINT, July 10, 1868.

D. H. MAHAN.

## UPTON'S TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Not agreeing with "Atlanta's" criticisms on "Delta," which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 27th June, I would like to appropriate a short space in your columns, for a reply.

"Atlanta" is correct in his "hypothesis" that I perused the old tactics without spectacles, for I never wear those ornamental optical instruments. He "charitably" assigns this as the reason why I did not read the tactics correctly. I am to suppose, then, that he always wears spectacles, and as one pair renders his vision so clear that on special occasions, such as the perusal of tactics, he puts on an additional pair, thus rendering his vision doubly acute.

"Atlanta" says my mode of reasoning is this: "There are many errors in Casey's system of tactics which Upton has not repeated, therefore, his system is superior to Casey's."

Assume for a moment, that both systems are equally meritorious. If, on careful perusal, we find one contains more errors than the other, then the one which has the fewest errors, is the superior. If one contains advantages which the other does not, but more errors, then the advantages of the one may counterbalance the errors of the other. But if one has more improvements and fewer errors than the other, then the former claims the superiority in every respect. However correct this mode of reasoning may be, I did not adopt it in a former article; this is only carrying it out in the form in which "Atlanta" presented it. In a former article, my object was simply to show some of the advantages of Upton's system as compared with Casey's.

But "Atlanta" says that though "Upton has avoided many of the errors of Casey, he has done so by the adoption of a system whose principles are far less effective and not so widely applicable as those for which they have been substituted." What does "Atlanta" mean by "effective and widely applicable?"

The object of a system of tactics is to provide for the easiest mode of passing troops over the country, and for the simplest and most rapid manœuvres on the field of battle. Upton provides for the same number of columns in route that Casey does. The column of fours and the march by the flank can be performed with equal ease, also the columns by company of Upton and Casey are alike. The general disposition for battle is in line. The question then is, by which system can line of battle be most rapidly formed?

First, The column of fours can form to the right or left, preserving the front rank in front.

Second, Line can be formed by "right" or "left front into line," the companies marching in a straight line to within company distance of the line of battle.

Third, "Right" or "left front into line, faced to the rear" can be executed with equal facility. This makes six modes of forming line from column of fours, and each can be executed with equal facility, all the time preserving the front rank in front.

Casey provides for only one *natural* formation in line while actually facing by the flank, and that is coming to a front. If it be desired to form line to the front, the battalion must halt, and charge front forward on first company. The same may be said of the charge of front

to the rear. Two other modes are left and both by facing by the rear rank, viz. before the change of front is made and after. Now, which is best? Upton's "left front into line, faced to the rear," or Casey's "halt, front, and change front forward on first company," and "face by the rear rank." Here are four distinct movements while Upton has but one. Casey provides for no such movement as Upton's "right front into line."

Upton, then, has six methods of forming line from columns of fours, all preserving the front rank in front, and executed by one distinct movement.

Casey has five modes of forming line when faced by the flank, two of them are rear rank formations, and involving from one to four distinct movements. If "effectiveness" and "applicability" are an important element in tactics, in which system will you find them? The same will apply to a column by company with some modifications, and with more force, as was indicated in my former article.

In reply to what I said about a company in column by platoon, changing direction, "Atlanta" says Upton gives almost an exact copy of Casey's instructions for the movements of the marker.

I have been unable to discover where Upton provides for a column by platoon, either in route or the cadence step, except at guard-mounting and color escort. It must be owing to his spectacles, I think, for the naked eye could never discover it.

The remark that those regiments in which manœuvres by the rear rank were attended by considerable confusion, were poorly instructed does not accord with my experience. I knew of many finely drilled regiments in the Army of the Potomac, some of them drilled by the best regular officers, and yet I never saw one that could execute, with any degree of promptness, the manœuvres by the rear rank, and when continued any length of time there was more or less confusion. I do not say that a regiment cannot be proficient in manœuvring by the rear rank, but I do say that it will require more practice than the soldiers in our army will be likely to have.

It appears that "Atlanta" still insists that there are inversions in Upton's tactics. I suppose he will admit that there are such things as technical terms, and words that have a technical meaning, and that these terms and words have a particular and specific meaning in the science, art or profession where they are used. This word inversion is just one of that class of words, and in Casey's tactics has a particular significance.

It means that the sub divisions of a battalion, or that battalions of a brigade are in line in inverse order. Sub-division in this case means a company or division and nothing more. "Atlanta" says invert means "to turn or change to contrary of that which was before." So it does, and it also means "to turn upside down." According to this meaning, when a battalion was in line by inversion, the men would be standing on their heads; and when the command, by inversion right into line wheel, was given, the men would walk into line on their hands with their heels up. This certainly would be coming in by inversion.

I explained before, that when a line was faced about, each man was by inversion with respect to his right and left comrades; but Casey does not call it an inversion. I am forced to the conclusion that "Atlanta's" spectacles have produced "an optical illusion" in this matter of inversion.

In regard to the skirmish drill, I have only to say, that experience has taught me that a line of skirmishers cannot be made to fire while marching by the flank, or in retreat.

"Atlanta" now "comes to the remarkable part of 'Delta's' communication." I will admit that he has some grounds for his strictures on this point, if, as it seems he has, he takes the language as it is printed. The word "guides" should have been printed *markers*; the word *hand* should have been printed *barrel*, where it says "hand to the right," it should be barrel to the right. With these two corrections I adhere to the positions taken in that article.

The distance between ranks when marching in route-step, is thirty-two inches (Upton's tactics, pages 88 and 139). On page 175, "How will the divisions follow?" The divisions will follow by giving the commands: Fours right, "column left." How "Atlanta" can call these blunders is beyond my powers to conceive. I cannot think it is he that is to blame, but the "spectacles."

However much "Atlanta" may desire to return to Casey's system, I think he will be disappointed, for after taking so great a step in advance the officers of the United States Army are not going back. Upton's system, too, is no translation, but a purely American work, and one of which we all ought to be proud.

July 1, 1868.

DELTA.

## THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On the 10th of October, 1866, there were issued from the navy department sixteen appointments of acting third assistant engineers not on temporary service. The gentlemen receiving these appointments were ordered to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., from which institution they graduated on the 2d day of June last. As an inducement to enter the service, these gentlemen were informed through letters written by officers at the Academy, and who were placed there by the navy department as representatives of said department in this particular case, that the course of study would continue for two years, at the end of which time they would be commissioned second assistant engineers.\* If there was anything out of the usual order of affairs in this promise, they certainly should not be made to suffer by its non-fulfillment, as at that time they knew nothing whatever of naval matters, and relied implicitly in the carrying out of the agreement. Many would not have accepted the appointment if the letters had not made a special mention of *positive* promotion at the expiration of their duty at the Academy, and for these reasons, viz., most of them had just graduated from college, polytechnic or scientific schools, with the honors of their respec-

tive institutions, had chosen engineering in its different branches for their profession, and at that time were seeking employment in that branch of science. Had they gone immediately into the field or office as civil or mechanical engineers, for which position their education adapted them, they would, undoubtedly, at the end of two years, that is, at the present time, be receiving a much larger salary than that of third assistant engineer in the navy. But with the promise of the rank and pay of second assistant engineers they accepted the appointments, and what is the result?

At the expiration of six years of hard study, four in college and two in the Naval Academy, they find themselves holding the same position as good firemen were given during the war. It is a well-conceded fact that corporations or governments cannot *honorably* dissolve a compact or agreement without the consent of the second party, any more than one individual can with another.

Again, if the government could not stand by their agreement without detriment to the service, they should have given the gentlemen the privilege of resigning, which they have refused to do in at least one instance. This virtually throws away the time these gentlemen have spent at the Naval Academy perfecting themselves in their profession: for, suppose a gentleman passes his examination before the examining board, gets his warrant as third assistant engineer, and is ordered to sea on the 10th of October, 1866, in about three months from the present, July 11, 1868, he would be entitled to promotion on account of having seen two years' sea service; on the other hand the gentleman passes his examination at the Naval Academy, is admitted, and at the end of two years graduates—but as what? A third assistant engineer who cannot be promoted—if the compact is entirely disregarded—till he has seen two years' sea service. Positively four years a third assistant engineer, and probably more. The last promotion from this grade was made some two years ago, if I am correctly informed. Some may argue that this is proper; regulation distinctly states that a third assistant engineer shall see two years' sea service before he is promoted. In answer to this I would state that not until after the appointments were received and accepted were the recipients of them made acquainted with the "blue book." They were told that they would be promoted and they relied upon it.

Nevertheless, all of them have had some practice and more responsibility than they would have had at sea. Now, sir, I cannot understand why they should not be promoted or allowed to resign if they choose so to do. They have stood by their part of the agreement and they expect the government to do the same.

PROTEST.

\* "The course to be of two years' duration—and if at the end of that time they (the class) pass the required examination, we shall graduate them and make them second assistant engineers," etc. Extract from a letter written by Chief Engineer Hoyt, August 5, 1866.

## WAGONS FOR INDIAN FIGHTING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It having for years been the study of experienced officers of the Army—particularly those stationed upon the western frontier—to adopt some quick method of transportation in cases of Indian depredations, very many suggestions have been offered, but none have come under my observation so near the desired object as a wagon that is being constructed by Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, now commanding the District of the Upper Arkansas. To give you a slight description: It will consist of a four wheeled carriage, the wheels all of a size, and in height about the same as the rear wheels of the ordinary Army ambulance; they are much broader, however, and stouter, being constructed to endure the most severe service; the body is also about the same as the Army ambulance in size, except that the sides are much lower; the seat runs through the centre, and will seat comfortably four on each side, sitting back to back; there is also a rear seat which will seat two or even three men; ample room is provided under the seats for provision, ammunition, etc.; the springs are elliptic. This carriage can be run over the prairies with great speed, say forty miles per day, and can be drawn by four or six mules, and got ready for an expedition in less than half an hour, thus avoiding the usual delay. The animals used to pull this carriage, when not on duty with them, can be used for all other post duty. The present system of keeping at each post nearly two hundred horses, at an enormous expenditure, can be avoided. All available men can be run over the country with this Indian carriage, and after a ride of even forty miles be in good fighting condition, and not worn out by the fatiguing march. We anticipate that the Government will in due time adopt these carriages for the Plains, as it will, undoubtedly, save many thousands of dollars, and meet with the entire approbation of Army officers.

ELLSWORTH.

FORT HARKER, KAS., July 9, 1868.

## REVIEWS ON SUNDAY.

"In God we Trust" (on a five-cent piece).

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: This may be a rather queer way of putting it, but some time ago, when the Rebellion was at its height, and strong men grew faint at heart over reverses to our arms, and traitors grew bolder, and matters seemed very much mixed as to where we were coming out in our war to preserve the nation's life, it seemed best that some public recognition of God, in a national way, should be made; and for the first time in our history we put it down, officially, that we *trusted* (!) Him, for the reason, mostly, that we were pretty much scared, and wanted help. The war is ended; now let's look at the "weekly returns."

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," etc., is a command universally received and respected by civil law, and, by what is better, the enlightened public opinion of the world. I am told by older Army officers that it's the "custom of the service" to have reviews



upon this day. Not having served before the war, I came to ask, through your columns, "about how much, in times of peace, the day has been considered a sacred one?" Nothing so appeals to the honor of the Army officer as that grand old name of "gentleman." Can a gentleman encourage anything which, upon careful thought, renders less sacred the "hallowed day?" Go with me to a quiet little village, near by a garrison, and wait until the Sabbath evening service time. You hear the bells, but, over them, the flourish of the bugle and the music of the band, warning the inhabitants that the usual Sunday observances of the garrison are about to come off. And so the tide is turned from church; the quiet hour of the Sabbath eve made to echo with "Johnnie had a Ham," etc., "Ben Bolt," "Yankee Doodle," and polkas and waltzes thrown in from the band (said music supposed to produce the finer feelings in the minds of the men); and so for about an hour and a half we have the "pomp and circumstances of war" on a Sunday afternoon in a time of peace! And churches are depleted, and officers and men, who hold to some of the "old traditions of the fathers," and who would like to attend service, are prevented by this "review of the troops." Who will tell us that this use of the Sabbath subverts the interests of the service? And can this be laid at the door of that very handy old "scapegoat"—the "custom of the service?" We object! Don't make old "custom of the service" any greater sinner than he really is.

Soberly, in time of peace, does it not insult the sentiment of our Christian land, for our Army to desecrate the Christian Sabbath as we have described, against the national endorsement that "In God we Trust?"

#### RECORD OF CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am in receipt of letters asking how I am progressing in my present work. I will take advantage of your paper, to say I have finished about one thousand records, nearly one-third of the entire number. I would like to add the civil history of each officer. His being a graduate of college, and profession, or civil duties, before entering the army, and after leaving it. This civil part is entirely optional, but being given in some cases, it will be noted, when desired, in all. In sending their military records, I would like each action and duty stated. One officer writes, he served in such a campaign; another, in such actions or battles; another, in the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac. With such a variety of ways of stating one's record there is a corresponding want of uniformity in expression and length (in inches) of service. I cannot fail to thank those officers who have kindly helped me, and have wished me success in my work. I have shown my desire to do what I consider an act of justice, and if I fail, being dependent upon officers for success, I cannot be blamed. I shall not attempt to publish this work, which I am told by some is not desired by the officers concerned, unless I have the expression of the majority, which will be shown by the number of records sent. For the information of those who attribute gain as my motive, I will state that there will be 3,200 names, say each officer in the army, a not probable case, and the friends of these to take a copy, 3,200 copies, say at \$5, makes \$16,000, on which I am offered (the publisher taking all the risk, having so many copies struck off, supposing he will sell them) three per cent on each book sold, giving me the enormous gain of \$480, out of which I am to deduct my expenses for stationery, printing circulars, and postage. I have not counted the five years (perhaps more) of hard labor devoted to the work, nor my reward, to be received in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by criticisms of those who either from want of accuracy in sending their records, or who would not allow me to perpetuate in history their services, when too late, regret it, and blame me. From what I have shown above it must appear to every candid mind, that my labor must be one prompted by kind feeling—self imposed—kept up by pride, and whose success depends upon the officers themselves. In conclusion, I hope those officers, who have promised me their records, will not delay, but send them at once, those who have thought they would not respond, I trust, will consider well, before they cause the failure of a work, having progressed so far, which, if of no importance to themselves, is a necessary and proper one, the only means of perpetuating their services, thus leaving to their friends and families a record, no matter how small, which will be a source of pride and pleasure for years to come.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 12, 1868.

#### FORT HARKER, KANSAS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Press, writing under date of Fort Harker, July 7, 1868, sends that paper the following information:

One year ago nothing was heard from this point but massacres and outrages committed by the Indians, while at the present writing all is peace between the red and white man, at least it is so in the district of Upper Arkansas, and that is the portion of country in which nearly all the depredations were committed by the Indians last summer. The present commander of the district, General Alfred Sully, is an officer who has a great deal of experience in Indian fighting (and he always whipped them), which is, perhaps, a good reason for their behaving themselves so well since he assumed command of the district. His staff consist of the following named officers, all of whom served on the staffs of prominent general officers during the late Rebellion: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Keogh, captain Seventh Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Major Henry Inman, chief quartermaster District of Upper Arkansas; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Long, chief commissary subsistence District Upper Kansas, and Brevet Major E. A. Belger, acting assistant adjutant-general.

General Sully has just returned from an inspecting tour of the posts of Yarah, Larned, and Dodge, all of which are on the Arkansas River, or what is known as the Santa Fe route. These posts are garrisoned by portions of the Third Infantry, and the Seventh and Tenth Cavalry. The troops were found in excellent condition and discipline. The post of Fort Dodge is commanded by Major Henry Douglass, Third Infantry, an excellent officer; Forts Larned and Yarah are commanded respectively by Brevet Major H. Asbury and First Lieutenant A. Kaiser, also of the Third Infantry. General Sully, while at Fort Larned, was visited by the chiefs of the Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians, all of whom wanted to impress on the general that they were friendly and purposed remaining so. He is determined that they shall be quiet, anyhow. The Indians are not likely to forget soon the severe flogging he gave them four years ago in Dakota, when, with less than three thousand men, he whipped seven thousand Indians, among whom were many of the tribes now in this district, who know and fear him. General Sully is a fine, military-looking gentleman, about forty-five years of age, of agreeable manners, and greatly beloved by the soldiers of his command.

Fort Harker is a four-company post, and is commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Benton, captain Seventh Cavalry. There are two companies of cavalry and two of infantry here. Company E, of the Third Infantry, one of the best, if, indeed, not the very best in infantry companies on the Plains, is stationed here, and is commanded by Lieutenant Joseph Hale, a splendid officer, who served all through the war and never got a brevet. He deserved several; but all did not obtain brevets who ought to have had them, although some did get brevets who certainly did not do as much to deserve them as Lieutenant Hale, Third Infantry.

The quartermaster's department of the District of the Upper Arkansas is in charge of Major Henry Inman, a most energetic officer. All the posts in the district are supplied from here, and as there are nine or ten posts in the district, it will be seen that the duties of Major Inman are none of the lightest. He is even obliged to send trains to New Mexico sometimes, and must always have trains and supplies ready for any emergency that may arise; but all this comes quite easy to Major Inman, as he thoroughly understands the department of which he has charge.

There is a very handsome cemetery at this post, with a nice fence around it and tasteful headboards at each grave. The enclosure contains about two acres, perfectly square, with pretty waters running through it. There are nearly two hundred persons buried here, among them are a number of citizens who died here of cholera last summer. No distinction is made between the graves of those poor unknown ones and those of the soldiers; all are neatly kept and regularly attended to. Much credit is due Major Inman, who had the fence placed around the cemetery, and, in fact, has done everything in his power to beautify this "city of the dead" on the broad prairie.

News has just been received here of the arrival at Fort Larned of one to two thousand lodges of Camanche and Kiowa Indians. Their lodges generally contain five to seven persons. The Indians ask for rations. General Sully is going to see them.

#### OBITUARY.

COMMODORE J. F. MILLER, U. S. N.

COMMODORE James F. Miller, retired list U. S. Navy, died at the Waverley House, Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday the 11th inst. Commodore Miller entered the U. S. service in 1821, and was promoted to be Commodore in 1861. In the early part of his naval career he was attached to the *Commodore Hull* in the Mediterranean, where he cruised about four years, and afterward went to the west coast of Africa, where he remained three years, and during that period contracted the fever, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He was in active service during the Mexican war in 1848, and was afterward stationed off the coast of Brazil. For the past fifteen years he has been incapacitated for active duty, but has been able to perform some light service for the Government a portion of the time. He was a son of the noted General Miller, whose name is immortal by his "I'll try," at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was born in New Hampshire, but was a citizen of Massachusetts when appointed to the Navy. The Commodore's prolonged sickness, to which he finally succumbed, was the result of a stroke of paralysis which occurred while he was on the Brazilian station in the latter part of 1852. The funeral of Commodore Miller took place on Monday the 13th inst., under the direction of Captain Foxhall A. Parker, U. S. Navy, executive officer of the Charleston yard. The remains were conveyed from the hotel to St. John's Episcopal Church by a detachment of sixteen sailors from the U. S. Receiving Ship *Ohio*, the funeral service being performed by the Rev. Dr. Lambert, of the Episcopal Church. The funeral procession was as follows:

Detachment of Police, under Sergeant Brown.  
Band of the United States ship *Ohio*, O'Connor leader,  
Marines, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McCawley.  
Escort of Seamen, under Sailmaker Bruce and Mate  
Bilber.  
Carriages, containing Pall Bearers, Commodore Rodgers,  
General Benham, Commodore Taylor, Captain Knox,  
Captain Parrott, Paymaster Bates, Surgeon Johnson,  
Master F. W. Moore, Mr. Steadman,  
Rev. Mr. Lathrop, Geo. P. Kettell.  
Mourners in Carriages.  
Detachment of Sailors.  
Naval Officers.

At the conclusion of the funeral ceremony the remains were conveyed to the Lowell spot for transportation to Ipswich, N. H., where they will be finally interred.

SECOND Lieutenant William H. French, Jr., Nineteenth Infantry, has been relieved from further duty at the post of Brookhaven, and will resume his proper station and duties at Headquarters Fourth Military District.

#### ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Captain J. H. Coster, aide-de-camp has been ordered to accompany Brevet Major-General McDowell to Washington City.

BREVET Major Kenzie Bates, captain First Infantry, has been assigned to duty as acting inspector-general of the District of Louisiana.

CAPTAIN Clarence E. Bennett, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been announced as acting assistant inspector-general of the District of Texas.

In compliance with orders from Headquarters of the Army, Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, on the 4th instant assumed command of the Fourth Military District.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Acting Assistant Surgeon H. F. Gilbert, U. S. Army, with permission to apply for an extension of forty days.

SECOND Lieutenant H. R. Anderson, Sixth Infantry, has been announced as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Canby, commanding Second Military District.

In compliance with orders from Headquarters of the Army, Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell on the fourth instant relinquished command of the Fourth Military District.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. F. M. Forwood, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer District of Kansas, for assignment to duty at the camp on the Kaw Reserve.

LEAVE of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the district, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of forty days, has been granted Second Lieutenant W. G. Sprague, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

BREVET Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, major and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters, Department of the Platte, in obedience to Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 91, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, is announced as adjutant-general of that department.

BREVET Major-General R. B. Ayres, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-eighth Infantry, is hereby appointed a special inspector, Fourth Military District, and will proceed to and inspect the troops stationed in the Sub-District of Arkansas, visiting the posts in the following order: Fort Smith, Fayetteville, Dover, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Washington, Camden, Batesville and Madison.

THE following is a transcript from the register of officers at Headquarters Fifth Military District, for the week ending July 5, 1868: Captain Robert P. Wilson, brevet major Twenty-sixth Infantry; Captain J. F. Grimes, brevet lieutenant-colonel Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant Archibald Bogle, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Allen Smith, First Infantry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon W. G. Robinson, U. S. Army, now at New Iberia, Louisiana, and Acting Assistant Surgeon A. E. Spohn, U. S. Army, now at Greenville, Louisiana, have been relieved from their present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to Brownsville, Texas, and report to the commanding general, Sub-District of the Rio Grande, for assignment to duty.

BREVET Major J. Franklin Fitts, late U. S. Volunteers, was on the 1st instant married at Lockport, New York, to Miss Harriet E. Gooding. Captain Fitts was a long time attached to the staff of Brevet Major-General Emory, commanding Nineteenth Corps. Since his muster out of the service Major Fitts has employed his leisure time in writing war incidents and stories for the "Galaxy" and other magazines, and has gained for himself quite a reputation as a magazinist.

FIRST Lieutenant P. J. A. Cleary, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, having been tried before a General Court-martial and found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and of using abusive and scandalous language in the presence of enlisted men concerning a fellow officer, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service and the President has approved the decision of the court.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, week ending July 4, 1868: First Lieutenant Frank E. Brownell, United States Army, June 25, 1868, en route to Fort Hays, Kansas; Brevet Colonel and Captain H. C. Bankhead, Fifth United States Infantry, June 28, 1868, en route to Fort Wallace, Kansas; First Lieutenant H. Jackson, Seventh United States Cavalry, July 1, 1868, returning from special duty; Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major Morris J. Asch, medical department, July 1, 1868, reporting for duty; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. M. Forwood, medical department, July 1, 1868, reporting for duty.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, on Monday, the 13th day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. Kirby, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. R. Bliss, major Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, captain First Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Johnson, captain Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Wolverton, major, surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major Leslie Smith, captain First Infantry; Captain A. A. Harbach, Twentieth Infantry; Captain A. E. Hooker Ninth Cavalry, judge-advocate.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes accounts of experiments at Essen, which represent that the Prussians have succeeded in constructing a perfect breech-loading gun of large size, for fortresses.

COLONEL Jervois, in certain observations on the Gibraltar shields, laid before Parliament, in speaking of the chances of a ship passing guns in battery on shore being hit, says that, "at Shoeburyness a 'running deer' target 5 feet square dragged rapidly along by horses, was fired at from 12½-ton gun, at a distance of 1,000 yards. Ten rounds were fired at it in eight and a-half minutes. Two of the ten actually struck it, the others falling close by it. Now, of course, at Shoeburyness these matters are brought to a perfection far beyond what is likely to be obtained in actual war. When, however, we compare the size of this target with that presented by even the smallest gunboat, it is probable that when sufficiently clear of her own smoke to enable her to use her guns, she would at ranges of anything like 400 yards be struck by every shot."

GREENWICH Hospital, so often the subject of parliamentary inquiry, is now dealt with in an elaborate report by an Admiralty committee appointed to inquire into its management. It is suggested in this document that admission to the hospital should be allowed to all seamen of good character who are discharged from the naval hospitals as no longer capable of service; that the number of inmates should be increased to 1,200; that men of the Royal Naval Reserve should be admitted on certain conditions; and that there should be a reduction both in the executive and medical staff. It is expected that by the latter measure a saving of £6,500 will be obtained. There are various recommendations as to the schools, one of which, if carried out, would increase the number of boys from 800 to 1,000, and another would provide that consent to serve in the navy should not be required until a boy is thirteen years of age.

ONE of the inventions exhibited at the maritime show at Havre, is a self-registering compass, which attracts much attention from the visitors. It is patented by Captain A. Albin, whose address is London. Captain Albin's object is to make the compass card register its own position at every minute of the day, or as often as may be desirable, and he achieves his object in the following manner: The compass is mounted on a chronometer, or common timepiece, and on the edge of the underside of the compass card is a series of brass letters and figures representing all the points of the compass, N, N. 1 to N. 7, N.E., and so on; at the back of the chronometer are two winders supplied with a continuous strip of paper, which moves forward, say, half an inch each minute; and over the paper and rollers hangs an endless slip of blue carbonized paper. The timepiece is provided with a detached escapement, which not only moves forward the paper each minute, but also brings down a small claw upon the upper edge of the compass card, and causes the brass type below to leave its mark on the paper slip. The printed portion of the slip of paper can be detached instantly, and will show what the exact course of the ship has been during any given period of time, and it may be fastened into the logbook, and thus make a permanent record. The action of the compass is only interfered with for an instant, while the card is nipped down by the printing clip, and the registering apparatus may be instantly disconnected from the compass by touching a small lever.

LOUIS Napoleon's much vaunted *mitrailleuse* is not well thought of in Prussia. "Several experiments," says *Voss's Gazette*, "have been lately made in the polygon of Berlin with the famous *mitrailleuse* cannon exhibited in our arsenal. This piece, as has been shown, produces a certain effect at a distance of less than 500 paces, but beyond that limit the direction of the projectiles can scarcely be calculated, even approximatively. Our infantry would therefore have no difficulty, with their needle-rifles, in triumphing over artillery which can only do real damage at a distance within 500 paces."

A COURSE of experiments on gunpowder and other explosive mixtures is about to commence at Woolwich under the direction of the Ordnance Select Committee.

THE *United Service Gazette* learns "that a soldier of the Thirtieth Hussars, stationed in Montreal, was tried by Court-martial about three weeks since for having caused the death of his horse by hard riding. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and to be put under stoppage of his daily pay until the value of the horse (some £30 sterling) be made good. If the man is ordinarily careful of his clothing, and can manage to keep out of the cells and the hospital, the Government will probably have recovered the amount in about ten years from this date."

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartersmaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

## THE NEW ARMY LEGISLATION.

THE reconstruction of the South into States, the partial intermission of Indian hostilities on the Plains, and, above all, the political exigencies of the Presidential canvass, have led Congress to "reduce and fix" again the "military peace establishment," as it has so often done before. It was obviously feasible, of course, so soon as the work of the Army at the South should be over, and so soon as it became probable that there would be no general Indian war this summer, to dispense with such troops as had been retained in service for Indian and Southern duty. But we hardly expected that the action of Congress would be so prompt, or, indeed, that any change so fundamental as that now in process would attempted this session. Last week, we remarked that the special work of the Army in the South was substantially done, and that the troops would probably soon be concentrated or withdrawn. But, from the understood temper both of the military authorities at headquarters and of the military committees of Congress, it seemed probable that no wholesale discharge of Army officers, at least, would be essayed at the fag-end of the session, but that the creation of a new Army system in this respect would be the work of the December meeting. This seemed unquestionable, we say, a few weeks ago, when the Southern States had not been reconstructed under governments recognized by Congress, and it seemed somewhat probable even afterward, partly because of the natural disturbances incident to a Presidential year, and partly because those of the eleven Southern States are still under military control.

Indeed, both the bills introduced from the military committees take this view. Mr. W. F. VON'S, in the Senate, proposed no reduction at all, as we have before noted, and General GARFIELD'S, in the House, proposed but a very slight reduction in Army officers. But the House has already made mince-meat of General GARFIELD'S bill, and slaughtered officers right and left. The two political parties have vied in this massacre, that each may claim most merit before the people; and General GARFIELD'S able and masterly appeals for moderation have been entirely wasted. Congress, which lately gave signs of adjourning before tampering with the Army, is now bent on "reducing and fixing" it; and if it be reduced much more than by the legislation thus far proposed, it will be "fixed," sure enough.

The bill which General GARFIELD reported from the Committee on Military Affairs was sufficiently sweeping in its provisions to satisfy any moderate economist. It provided, for example, in section 5, for the reduction of the major-generals from five to four, and of the brigadier-generals from ten to eight. It provided, in section 6, for placing no less than 785 out of the 2,858 commissioned officers in the Army on half pay—or more than one-fourth of the whole number—which, as General GARFIELD remarked, is equivalent to ceasing to pay nearly 400 officers. It provided, in an amendment offered by the committee, to reduce even

further the staff in the Quartermaster, Ordnance, Pay, and Medical Departments, the relieved officers to be put on half pay; and it also lowered the grades of some existing officers and officers, in order to cut down the pay. It provided for a reduction of the sixty regiments in the Army to forty-one—the forty-five infantry regiments to thirty, the ten cavalry regiments to seven, and the five artillery regiments to four. It provided for a reduction of the 45,000 enlisted men to 25,000. In these and other ways we might cite, the original bill was certainly one of "reduction."

How was it received? With protests that it was a mere pretext—a sham reduction; that it "did not reduce the Army either in numbers or dollars;" that it got rid of no officers. And it was speedily laden with so many revolutionary amendments, perhaps as an earnest of more to come, that there was soon very little left of the Army to reduce. General GARFIELD at length, as is reported, was forced to "declare that he would not, by his voice or vote, consent to strike down by brutal force of numbers, half the official staff of the Army." And he "eulogized," it is added, "the Army as at present constituted."

With regard to the reduction of the military forces of the Republic to a total of 25,000 enlisted men we shall not speak, having already given our views on that point. Probably, it would not be attempted but for the straitened finances of the country. However, that subject is probably beyond discussion—as we remarked last week, it is "destiny." We may accept that as our probable maximum for the new Army, and be thankful that it did not please the advocates of no army to place the number at 17,000. The withdrawal of troops from the South and elsewhere will make it comparatively easy, we must frankly own, to perform the ordinary garrison duties of peace even with 25,000 men.

Let us, therefore, admit that the reduction of the Army to 25,000 men is a feasible measure. As to its expediency, we hold to the opinion that when national economies are to be made, they should be made in gigantic and notorious civil frauds before they are attempted in what is already a scanty national defence. Passing to the remainder of the Military Bill, we find much in it, even as amended, to cordially approve, and some things to unequivocally condemn.

We believe it wise, for example, to dis sever, as it were, from the permanent organization of an Army of from 25,000 to 27,000 men the grade of general, by making some such provision which the bill makes regarding its vacancy. The rank is an extraordinary one. Both it and the lieutenant-generalcy were conferred upon their present illustrious incumbents as marks of honor rather than of necessity—given after the war was over. Should General GRANT be elected President, the duties of his position would properly devolve upon Lieutenant-General SHERMAN.

Respecting the other general officers, it may, perhaps, be admitted that three major-generals and six brigadier-generals are competent to do all the duty required in an Army of 25,000. We may endorse the Congressional action in this respect without complaining. Nevertheless, General GARFIELD'S original provision for four major-generals and eight brigadier-generals was preferable.

The amendments requiring "the President," within ten days preceding the 31st of March, 1869, to designate "the best three major-generals to remain in commission," and "the best six brigadier-generals," impose a most ungracious task upon the President, whoever he may be at that epoch. Had the rule of seniority been followed, some of the trouble might, perhaps, have been avoided; or, had Congress itself made the selection, the same result might have followed. But the provision, as it stands, is a very strange, and almost unprecedented one. Besides, it was but just, where our general officers are soldiers so distinguished, to have left them all in their commands, with provision, if desirable, for not continuing their grades on the occurrence of their death, or after their resignation, instead of inflicting upon them this constructive depreciation.

The provision against brevetting we heartily endorse, and wish it had passed earlier. When,



some time ago, efforts to brevet sundry officers to the rank of general and lieutenant-general were made, we exposed the abuses to which the system of brevetting had been subjected. We are now glad that, for the future at least, it is proposed to stop the custom of universal brevets. But it is to the main feature of the House amendments to Mr. GARFIELD's bill that we wish to call attention. Mr. GARFIELD having, in behalf of the Military Committee, and with the sanction of headquarters, reported a very great reduction of the staff, particularly in the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments, Mr. BUTLER offered the following amendment:

That the whole number of officers serving in the above-named Staff Department shall be reduced one-half—the officers retained to be designated by the General of the Army, and those not selected to be retained shall be mustered out on the 10th of March next.

By a vote of 66 to 54, this slashing amendment was carried. We have no hesitation in saying that it serves to kill the whole bill. We cannot believe the Senate will endorse a plan so unwise, as well as so ungrateful to existing officers. We hope, also, that the House, when it comes to see the effect of this action, will reconsider it. Mr. GARFIELD's bill was framed in the interest of wise economy, and, it is understood, received the sanction of the War Department. Its various provisions were drawn up upon a methodical plan, and after careful study of the needs of the Army. This scheme the House, without examination, without study, without knowledge, but following a blind desire to "cut down," has hacked into fragments. Such an amendment as that just quoted, aiming to turn out of their profession half of the staff officers of the Army, is the sorriest and most disgraceful bit of Army legislation we can now recall. To the arguments of the gentleman who made this amendment, based on the assumption that "the Volunteer Army did the fighting in the war," while "the Regular regiments all got soft places somewhere," we shall not deign to reply. But we may suggest that only some such groundless prejudice could originate action so suicidal, so fatal to the best interests of the service and the country.

If we do not go into this subject at greater length, it is because we cannot doubt that either the House will rescind its former action, or that the Senate will refuse to endorse it, or, which is most to be hoped, that these rash and ruinous amendments will kill the whole scheme.

THE late trial of the *Ammonoosuc* (No. 2 of the *Wampanoag* class), during which, according to the reports, great speed was attained, is, of course, made the occasion of another attempt to win public and Congressional favor for these monuments of engineering folly. But no one who understands the facts in regard to these vessels will be at all led astray by the fine figures of trial-trip reports. For this speed, so loudly proclaimed, has been attained by the utter, and entirely unnecessary, sacrifice of every quality which a ship of practical use should possess. We have repeatedly shown by unchallenged comparisons that the *Wampanoag* class would not only be faster ships with machinery constructed after old and well-tried plans, weighing much less, and occupying much less space in the vessels, but that they also could have carried a proper battery, plenty of stores, and more coal—and that, too, where it belongs, in the hold—besides being fully rigged and possessing those sailing qualities without which a vessel carrying so little coal as the *Wampanoag* or *Ammonoosuc*, is practically useless. Even admitting that such very high speed is essential in our Navy, it could easily have been obtained without annihilating every condition which any naval officer will admit to be fully as essential as speed. For instance, the machinery of the *Minotaur*, *Lord Clyde*, and *Bellerophon*—three English frigates about three times as large as these ships of ours—weighs about one-third less, occupies little more than half the space, and yet runs off over two thousand more horse-power. This English machinery is constructed after the ordinary plan. If the *Wampanoag* and *Ammonoosuc* were provided with such machinery, it is plain that the same power could be obtained, without sacrificing the practical value of the vessels. Even greater

speed could be reached than now, for the ships would carry less weight. And, as to the cost, it would be hardly more than half as much as the complicated and cumbersome machinery with which they are now filled.

These facts have not been, and cannot be, controverted. The trial trips of both the *Wampanoag* and *Ammonoosuc* have only served to give them greater force.

In the debate of Friday evening last on Mr. GARFIELD's bill for the reduction of the Army, Mr. BUTLER remarked that "the only reduction seemed to him to be a reduction *ad absurdum*. If the officers were to be kept in, he proposed that the private soldiers should be kept in, and he would like to see who would thrust them out."

General BUTLER has far too much shrewdness to enable us to give him any credit for sincerity in a remark like this. It is simply clap-trap. Unfortunately, the problem is not, as the records of desertions show, to get the men out, but to keep them in, and, if recruiting be stopped altogether, the rank and file of the Army will in a short time reach any proposed *minimum* with all the celerity that the greatest reformer and economist can desire. But were it otherwise, General BUTLER well knows that it would be absurd to apply the same rule to officers as to enlisted men. Most of the men are laboring men, while many of the officers affected by Mr. GARFIELD's bill have spent the best years of their life in the service, with no profession but that of arms, and with no means other than the scanty pay given them by the Government. These officers, if we understand the drift of General BUTLER's remarks, he would turn out upon the world without even the half pay generously allotted by Mr. GARFIELD's bill. It would seem that General BUTLER expects an officer bred to the military profession, arrived at the age of forty-five or fifty, with a family dependent upon him, to renew his youth, and study medicine or law, or go into business without capital. If we understand General BUTLER aright, his proposition does no credit to his heart.

#### CONGRESS.

THE debate on the bill for the reduction of the Army, in the House, conducted with the thermometer at 100, is the most important event of the week in Congress. The House was in an economical mood and slashed away right and left, lopping off every branch it could lay its hands on.

An attempt was made to strike out the sections continuing the office of general and lieutenant-general, but it failed, and instead, an amendment of Mr. LOGAN's was passed, providing that in case of vacancy the duties of the office shall devolve on the officer next in rank. On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the third section, which provides that no brevet appointment of general or lieutenant-general shall be made, was amended by striking out the words "of general or lieutenant-general." It was subsequently further amended on motion of Mr. PIKE so as to add to the section the words "except for meritorious service in the presence of the enemy."

Another amendment by Mr. BUTLER, making the number of major-generals three, instead of four, and providing that they be designated by the general of the army, without regard to seniority, and that all others shall be mustered out of the service by the 1st of January next was passed. But subsequently it was reconsidered and a substitute by Mr. BLAINE passed, providing that after the 31st day of March, 1869, there shall be only three major-generals, and the President shall, within ten days preceding said date, designate without regard to seniority the best three major-generals to remain in commission, and the others shall be mustered out of the service of the United States on said date, or within ten days thereafter. The brigadier-generals were reduced to six, to be appointed in the same way. Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendment, without success, on the ground that the selection of six brigadier-generals as "the best" would place a stain on the name and honor of every man mustered out.

Another amendment of Mr. BUTLER's to reduce by one grade all the staff officers was also agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER also got through an amendment reducing the whole number of officers in the staff departments one half, the officers retained to be designated by the General of the Army, and those not selected to be retained shall be mustered out on the 10th of March next.

Mr. GARFIELD on behalf of the Committee on Military

Affairs, reported an additional section providing that the Bureau of Military Justice shall consist of one Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of colonel; one Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; eight Assistant Judge-Advocate-Generals, with the rank of major, which was agreed to.

In the Senate, Mr. WILSON, who is understood to consider the wholesale reduction of the House amendment bill as entirely impracticable, reported a more moderate plan. It provides for a reduction of the number of enlisted men to 26,000, to be contained in thirty regiments of infantry, eight of cavalry, and four of artillery, and contemplates the appointment by the Secretary of War of a Board of Competent Officers, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to him a plan for carrying into effect its provisions, consolidating existing regiments, and designating what officers are to be retained on duty or otherwise. This plan is to be submitted by the Secretary of War at the next session, and no action shall be taken upon it until Congress shall have given it approval.

The bill providing for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau has passed both houses.

The Senate passed the bill declaratory of the law in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army by the sentence of the general courts-martial. The bill to authorize the sale of a part of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was also passed. The House bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy and Marine Corps as amended by the Committee on Naval affairs, was passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House, Mr. GARFIELD reported a bill to declare the meaning of the several acts in relation to officers from the Army, retired from active service in the Volunteer service since the 19th of April, 1861, to be that they shall receive the same pay and allowances, etc., as if they had been retired from wounds or disabilities incurred in the Regular Army. It also provides that retired officers of the Army, except in time of war, shall not be assigned to duty, except at the Military Academy, and at certain colleges and universities, as provided in the act of July 28, 1866. The bill was amended by applying the law to enlisted men as to commissioned officers, and providing that no man shall be retired from the Army against his will who is competent to perform his duty, and then passed.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unserviceable arms and ordnance stores, was concurred in.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced proposing a committee to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the Navy-yard at Charlestown, and uniting it with the yard at Kittery; to authorize soldiers to select homesteads from the public lands; for the better protection of life in the Navy; requesting the President to furnish copies of all instructions, records and correspondence connected with the Commission to negotiate the late treaty with the Osage Indians, and of all propositions made to the Commission by railroad corporations or individuals. Adopted.

The House passed the bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It allows to General JAMES H. WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel PRITCHARD, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel HAMDEN, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and Captain YEOMAN, of the First Ohio Cavalry, \$3,000 each, and the balance of the \$100,000 to the officers and men of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry and First Wisconsin Cavalry, and of other regiments who participated in the pursuit and capture.

The bill for the relief of certain naval contractors was also passed.

Mr. GARFIELD will report from the Military Committee, a bill to equalize the pay of officers of the Regular Army, and to establish the pay of enlisted soldiers. The bill is the one originally framed by Mr. SCHENCK, which was approved by the Military Committee some time ago, and it is now revived in consequence of the strong feeling against giving the army officers 33 per cent. increase of pay.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell has been assigned to the command of the Department of the East. The headquarters of the Department will be transferred from Philadelphia to New York City.

COMMODORE Guert Gansevoort, retired list U. S. Navy, died suddenly of congestion of the brain in Schenectady, N. Y., on the 16th inst. His remains will be brought to New York on Saturday for interment in Greenwood Cemetery.



## OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 42.)

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, eight million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For preservation of wood and iron vessels and ships in ordinary, and for those that are on the stocks; vessels for the Naval Academy; for purchase of material and stores of all kinds; labor in navy-yards; tools, transportation of material, repair of vessels, and maintenance of the navy's fleet, three million dollars.

## BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.:

For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools; for telegrams and postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government offices and houses; for candles, oil and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings and packing boxes; for rent of landings; for tolls and ferriages; for coal and other fuel; for water tax and for rent of stores, eight hundred thousand dollars.

## NAVY-YARD AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

## NAVY-YARD AT BOSTON.

For repairs of building, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

## NAVY-YARD AT NEW YORK.

For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

## NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

## NAVY-YARD AT WASHINGTON.

For repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand dollars.

## NAVY-YARD AT NORFOLK.

For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

## NAVY-YARD AT PENSACOLA.

For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

## NAVY-YARD AT MARE ISLAND.

For repairs of all kinds, sixty thousand dollars.

## NAVAL STATION AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

For repairs and the general care of the public property, two thousand dollars.

## NAVAL STATION AT MOUND CITY, ILLINOIS.

For the necessary repair of the levee and yard buildings, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

## NAVAL STATION AT KEY WEST.

For necessary repairs of wharves and buildings, three thousand dollars.

## NAVAL ASYLUM AT PHILADELPHIA.

For furniture and repairs of same, one thousand dollars.

For house cleaning and white-washing, eight hundred dollars.

For furnaces, grates and ranges, six hundred dollars.

For gas and water rent, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For general improvement and repairs, five thousand dollars.

For support of beneficiaries, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy-yards and stations under the control of the bureau of yards and docks, and at the Naval Asylum, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the civil engineer and naval storekeeper at the several navy-yards shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the persons employed at the several navy-yards to superintend the mechanical departments, and heretofore known as master mechanics, master carpenters, master joiners, master blacksmiths, master boiler makers, master sail makers, master plumbers, master painters, master caulkers, master masons, master boat builders, master spar makers, master block makers, master laborers, and the superintendents of rope walks, shall be men skilled in their several duties and appointed from civil life, and shall not be appointed from the officers of the navy.

## BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

For the purchase of hemp and other material for the navy; for the purchase of coal and the transportation and other expenses thereon; for the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz. wire rope and machinery for its manufacture, hides, cordage, canvas, leather, iron cables and anchors, furniture, galley, and hose, and for the payment of labor for equipping vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy-yards pertaining to this bureau, one million dollars.

For expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.:

For freight and transportation of materials and stores for Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, expenses of recruiting, transportation of enlisted men, printing, postage, advertising, telegraphing, and stationery for the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy-yards under this bureau, eighteen thousand dollars.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for the purposes incidental to navigation, viz.:

For compass stations and for repairs and care of same, four thousand dollars.

For services and materials for correcting compasses on board of vessels, and for testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.

For nautical and astronomical instruments, for nautical books, maps, and charts, and sailing directions, and for repairs of instruments for vessels of war, ten thousand dollars.

For books for libraries for vessels of war, and for books and stationery for naval apprentices, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For binnacles, pedestals, and other appurtenances of ships' compasses, to be made in the yards, three thousand dollars.

For hunting and other material for flags, and for making and repairing flags of all kinds for the navy, seven thousand and five hundred dollars.

For navy signals other than signal flags, namely, signal lanterns, lights, rockets, and apparatus of all kinds for signal purposes, for drawings and engraving for signal books, six thousand dollars.

For logs, log lines, log reels, log paper, and sand glasses, for lead, lead reels, lead lines, armings for leads and other sounding apparatus, and for running lights, (side and head lanterns prescribed by law), eight thousand dollars.

For musical instruments for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.

For commanders' and navigators' stationery for vessels of war, five thousand dollars.

For oil for vessels of war, other than for engineer department, fifty thousand dollars.

For local and foreign pilotage for vessels of war, sixty thousand dollars.

For lamps and lanterns of all kinds for binnacles, standard compasses, and tops, for lamps for cabins, wardrooms, and other quarters for officers, and for decks, holds, and storerooms, and for lamp wicks, chimneys, shades, and other appendages, six thousand dollars.

For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books and stores, postage on public letters, telegraphing on public business, advertising for proposals, packing boxes and material, blank books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices, and contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of Naval Academy, viz.:

For pay of professors and others, seventy-six thousand seven hundred and six dollars.

For pay of watchmen and others, forty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For contingent expenses, sixty-three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For necessary repairs of quarters, ten thousand dollars.

For support of department of steam engineering, and for pay of mechanics and laborers, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of naval observatory, viz.:

For wages of one instrument maker, one messenger, one porter, and three watchmen; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings and enclosures; for fuel, light and office furniture, and for stationery, chemicals for batteries, postage and freight, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

For salary of clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of three aides, four thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the "American Nautical Almanac," namely: For pay of computers, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For payment of expenses of visitors to the Naval Academy, two thousand dollars.

## BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

For guns, gun-carriages, shot, shell, magazine and laboratory stores, and equipments of all kinds; for gunpowder, small arms, equipments, and ammunition; for fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy-yards and stations, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the necessary repairs of the magazine at Chelsea; for the dwellings at the nitre depot, Malden; for repairs to building on ordnance dock, and also repairs to tugs and lighters, and for repairs of ordnance dock on Ellis Island, New York; for repairs of magazine at Fort Mifflin; for repairing crane and wharf at Norfolk, and for repairs of magazine at Mare Island, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy-yards under this bureau, fifteen thousand dollars.

## BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy-yards under this bureau, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

## BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy-yards under this bureau, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For stores and materials, tools, repairs of machinery of steamers, boilers, instruments, and labor at navy-yards, and repairs of the machinery, and purchase of stores and materials for vessels of squadrons on foreign stations, and for transportation of materials, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

## BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy-yards under this bureau, and at the Naval Asylum, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For provisions and clothing, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

To meet the demands upon the bureau for freight and transportation of stores, for candles, fuel, for tools and repairing same at eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for stationery; for furniture and repairs of same in offices of paymasters and inspectors; for telegrams and postage; tolls and ferriages; and for ice, one hundred thousand dollars.

## BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For necessary repairs and improvements of hospitals and appendages, including roads, wharves, walls, outhouses, sidewalks, fences, gardens, farms, painting, glazing, blacksmiths', plumbers', and masons' work; for furniture, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau, at the several navy hospitals and navy-yards, sixty thousand dollars.

## MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward, nurse and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants, additional rations to officers for five years' service; for undrawn clothing, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For provisions, one hundred thousand dollars.

For clothing, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel, ten thousand dollars.

For military stores, viz. Pay of mechanics; repair of arms; purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fife, and other instruments, five thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For repair of barracks, and for rent of offices where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz. Freight, ferriage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation of judge-advocates; per diem for attending court-martial and courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters, and commutation for quarters to officers on ship-board; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water-fixture; water rent, storage, straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed sacks, wrapping paper, oil cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; repairs to fire engines; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of handcuffs and wheelbarrows; scavenging; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, pailing, and for other purposes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the number of persons authorized to be enlisted into the Navy of the United States, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landmen, and mechanics, and including apprentices and boys, is hereby fixed and established at eight thousand five hundred, and no more.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all unexpended appropriations existing on the first day of July next, for any of the several heads of appropriation provided for in this act, shall be carried to the surplus fund, unless the same is necessary to pay expenditures made during the current fiscal year, or unless the same is necessary to execute contracts made before said date.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed in his next annual estimates of appropriations to state all the balances of appropriations made prior to the present session of Congress, for each branch of the public service, and remaining unexpended on the first day of July next, and designate the amounts necessary to execute contracts or pay expenditures properly chargeable to each of such balances.

Approved June 17, 1868.

## [PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 26.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to supply books and public documents to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives cause to be sent to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio, and to the branches at Augusta, Maine, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Soldiers' Home at Knightstown Springs, Indiana, and the Soldiers' Home at Knightstown, Indiana, each, one copy each of the following documents, namely: The Journals of each house of Congress at each and every session; all laws of Congress; the annual messages of the President, with accompanying documents; and all other documents or books which may be printed and bound by order of either house of Congress, including the Congressional Globe, beginning with the Thirty-seventh Congress.

Approved June 8, 1868.

## [PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 25.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish supplies to an exploring expedition.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to issue rations for twenty-five men of the expedition engaged in the exploration of the river Colorado, under direction of Professor Powell, while engaged in that work: Provided, That such issue is not detrimental to the interests of the military service.

Approved June 11, 1868.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JULY 6.—Commander James R. Foster, to duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.

Master George R. Durand, to duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

JULY 7.—Second Assistant Engineer J. B. A. Smith, to duty on board the *Saco*.

JULY 8.—Commander W. W. Low, to command the receiving ship *Vandalia*.

## DETACHED.

JULY 6.—Commander E. K. Owen, from duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 7.—Commander Wm. S. Hopkins, from command of the *Shamrock*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Norton, Lieutenants A. G. Caldwell and Edwin White; Masters Wallace Graham and R. D. Hitchcock; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. S. Wells; First Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Bally; Second Assistant Engineers George W. Baird, George W. Hall, and Edward Cheney, and Third Assistant Engineer Harry Webster, from duty on board the *Shamrock*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster W. Goldsborough, from duty on board the *Shamrock* and ordered to settle his accounts.

JULY 9.—Commander E. C. Grafton, from command of the receiving ship *Vandalia*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Merriman, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the *Pensacola*, on August 1st next.

Lieutenant-Commander Albert Kautz, from duty on board the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 10.—Master E. H. Miller, from duty at New Orleans, La., and granted leave of absence.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JULY 9.—Mate James A. Smith, to duty on board the Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*.

## DETACHED.

JULY 6.—Acting Master L. G. Emerson, from duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to Coast Survey duty.

JULY 9.—Acting Ensign Fred Elliott, from duty on board the *Cyane*, and granted leave for discharge.

JULY 10.—Acting First Assistant Engineer John E. McKay, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and granted leave for discharge.

## MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

JULY 9.—Acting Master E. W. White.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

## INFANTRY.

Companies A, B, C, E and G, Eighteenth Infantry, from Fort Reno, D. T., to Fort D. A. Russell, June 16, 1868.

Company F, Twenty-sixth Infantry, from Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Point Isabel, Texas, May 9, 1868.

Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry, from Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Rancho San Ignacio, Texas, May 9, 1868.

Companies F and K, Headquarters Thirtieth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, D. T., to Fort Fred. Steele, D. T., June 26, 1868. Ordered.

Company A, Thirtieth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Nebraska, to Fort Fred. Steele, D. T., June 26, 1868. Ordered.

Companies B, G, H and I, Thirtieth Infantry, from Fort Sanders, D. T., to Fort Fred. Steele, D. T., May 7, 1868.

Company F, Thirtieth Infantry, from Fort Buford, D. T., to Fort Stevenson, D. T., June 18, 1868.

Company C, Thirty-third Infantry, from Atlanta, Georgia, to Augusta, Georgia, June 29, 1868.

Company I, Thirty-ninth Infantry, from Ship Island, Mississippi, Fort Pike, Louisiana, June 18, 1868.

## CAVALRY.

Company G, First Cavalry, from Camp Wallen, A. T., to Camp Lowell, A. T., May 21, 1868.

Company I, Third Cavalry, from Fort Sumner, N. M., to Fort Union, N. M., June 26, 1868. Ordered.

Companies A and G, Sixth Cavalry, still remain at Fort Richardson, Texas. The site of Fort Burnham, Texas, to which post they were ordered, not as yet having been determined.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAREY.—The list of brevets published in our issue of March 14th was printed from an official list. If you have not heard officially of your confirmation you should write to the Adjutant-General for further information on the subject.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Upton prescribes that the corporals should be posted in the front rank on the right and left. The tallest corporal and the tallest man should form the first file, and the shortest corporal and the shortest man the left file (vide par. 8, page 2.) It will also be well to place the corporal on the right and left of the platoons.

R. H., SEVENTH CAVALRY.—Candidates for admission to West Point must be over seventeen and under twenty-two years of age but any person who has served honorably and faithfully not less than one year as an officer or enlisted man in the Army of the United States, either as a Volunteer or in the Regular service during the War of the Rebellion, is eligible for appointment up to the age of twenty-four years. The pay of a cadet is \$41 66 per month, and one ration per day. Appointments are made by the President upon the recommendation of members of Congress. The President also appoints ten cadets "at large" each year.

TENTH CAVALRY.—A company commander, when his company is serving with his regiment, is not a commanding officer within the meaning of par. 221 Revised Regulations, and has no power to put his subalterns in arrest, unless at the same time he be doing duty as post commander.

SAILOR BOY.—The *Saratoga* is stationed at New London. Able-bodied boys can be enlisted as apprentices, if they obtain the consent of their parents, at any naval station.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

## ARMY.

## JULY 13TH.

Baker, J. A., General.

Brainerd, A. F., Captain.

Barton, F., Captain.

Beckwith, Abel, Captain.

Curr, Colonel.

Heard, B. W., General.

Ingersoll, Thos., Captain.

Keeler, T. M., Captain.

Mackey, F. J., Captain.

## NAVY.

## JULY 13TH.

Davis, J. Lee, Commander.

Harrington, P. F., Lieutenant-Commander-4.

## JULY 13TH.

Marks, James, Captain.

Murray, Captain.

Perry, General.

Satterly, John, Colonel.

Tratcher, Wm., Captain.

Tarrow, T. S., Colonel.

Ward, J. H. H., General.

Wright, Geo., Captain.

## JULY 13TH.

Steele, Thron, Third Asst. Eng.

Gleney, J. T., Lieutenant-Commander, steamer Monongahela.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

## CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 13, 1868.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending July 11th:

## SECOND DIVISION.

William R. Brewster, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from June 30th, original vacancy.

## TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Stephen H. Farnham, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from June 25th, vice Rodney C. Ward, promoted colonel.

## RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending July 11th:

## NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Peter Latourette, July 6th.

## FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Francis Chaffey, July 10th.

## HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Captain Joseph S. Amoor, July 6th.

## THE NORWICH EXCURSION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

It was some time since determined by the Board of Officers of this regiment that it was advisable to have a regimental field day if a suitable place could be secured. Jerome park was first talked of, but this project was finally abandoned, as the visit of the regiment would, it was supposed, interfere with the training of the horses. Other ground was looked for, but without being found, and in the meantime a letter was received from a committee of the citizens of Norwich, Conn., inviting the regiment to visit that city. After considerable discussion and correspondence it was finally determined to accept the proffered invitation, and Friday, July 10th, was appointed as the day upon which the regiment should visit Norwich and enjoy the hospitality of its citizens.

In accordance with this determination, the steamer *City of Lawrence* was chartered for the express purpose of conveying the regiment to Norwich and back again, and the companies were ordered to parade in full uniform (grey pants), with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, at 6½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst. The band, under Grafula, and the drum corps, under Drum-Major Graham, accompanied the regiment, which paraded about five hundred men, all told. In marching from the armory to the steamer, at the foot of Vestry street, the Seventh attracted considerable attention, and really made a very handsome show, their knapsacks adding considerably to the soldierly appearance of the men who, as has been said, wore the full dress uniform of the regiment. Upon the arrival of the battalion at the steamer's dock the various companies were at once marched on board, and arms were stacked in the part of the boat assigned to each company. On account of the effect produced on the compasses by the presence of so much steel, it was subsequently found necessary to move most of the muskets to the rear part of the boat.

The assignment of quarters on the boat was in the hands of Quartermaster R. M. Weed, who showed himself thoroughly fitted for his position, and, although some few were at first inclined to grumble, the final arrangements for the accommodation of the officers and men were to the satisfaction of all concerned. Commissary Sergeant Louis M. Rader acted as purveyor for the members of the press and the band and drum corps, and so thoroughly did he perform the part allotted to him that it is to be hoped he will be made full commissary of the regiment, if that position is vacant, as we are informed it is.

Immediately after leaving the dock orders were issued for the detail of Captain Easton as officer of the day, and of First Lieutenant Delamater and Second Lieutenant Casey as officers of the guard. A suitable guard was also detailed and suitable instructions were given for the prevention of accidents by fire or from any other cause. The passage to Norwich was a very pleasant one, although the night was quite dark, and was characterized by nothing except general joviality and merriment. By 12 o'clock, however, everything was quiet, and the greater part of the regiment were wrapped in the arms of the drowsy god. They were not, however, destined to make a very long night's rest of it, for punctually at 4½ A. M. the drums commenced beating *veillee*, and they kept up its delightful sounds for the next half hour, thus effectually waking up the most persistent sleeper on board. Shortly after the last sound of the *veillee* had ceased to disturb the ears of unwilling early risers the steamer arrived at Norwich, and its arrival was honored and announced by a salvo of thirteen guns. As soon as the *City of Lawrence* touched the dock the men began to go ashore, and spread themselves all over the town, although they did not miss any roll calls, etc. As a matter of course they filled all the hotels, and ate all the early breakfasts which they could obtain, and indulged largely in hacks, so that the Jehus of Norwich made much gain for themselves before most of the inhabitants were stirring.

At 8½ o'clock A. M. the regiment, through Colonel Clark, was formally received at the boat by Mayor Blackstone and the following special committee:

General William Williams, James Lloyd Greene, Colonel C. A. Converse, Colonel David Young, Samuel C. Osgood, Colonel J. J. McCord, Colonel John E. Ward, Gardner Greene, I. M. Buckingham, Wreham Williams, L. H. Chester, Captain A. D. Smith, Captain A. D. McCall, Gordon P. Cottrell, Jedediah Huntington, Third, John W. Murphy, George W. Huntington, Edwin S. Ely, Captain S. T. C. Merwin.

Mayor Blackstone, on behalf of the committee, briefly welcomed the regiment to Norwich, and assured them that they hoped ere the day was finished to give them a more tangible and satisfying proof of the honor the visit of the Seventh conferred on the City of Norwich.

Colonel Clark, in reply, thanked the Mayor and the committee for their cordial reception, and spoke of the greatness of Connecticut and of the pride he felt in claiming natives of New England as his ancestors. After the conclusion of Colonel Clark's speech the various members of the committee were introduced to him, and the officers of the regiment were presented to Mayor Blackstone. At 9½ o'clock the regiment paraded in full dress uniform, white pants, and were received by Companies B and C, of the Third Connecticut National Guard, commanded by Captains Smith and McCall. After the usual ceremonies the Seventh, preceded by the above-mentioned companies, marched through the principal streets of the city. The Connecticut companies were uniformed in blue chasseur jackets and pants, and fatigue caps, and made a good appearance, although in marching they did not take a full twenty-eight inch step, and the members of the Seventh were consequently compelled to step short

or overrun them. The band which accompanied these local companies was a good one, but Grafula's men excited much admiration, not only on account of their appearance, but also of their music. The selections from the "Duchess" and "La Belle Helene," as well as "Captain Jinks," being particularly well received. All along the line of march the houses were decorated with flags, and many of them displayed mottoes, among which was the following:

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—  
Patient in toil, serene amid alarms,  
Ineffable in faith, invincible in arms.

The march was quite an extensive one, for although "The Plains," the objective point of the march, was nearly reached when it was half completed, in order to show the regiment off to the whole city it was found necessary to proceed down town again before finally arriving at "The Plains." It was very evident, however, from the march that Norwich was a handsome city, and a good place to come to.

"The Plains," as it is called, is a triangular piece of ground beautifully sodded with grass and surrounded on all sides by a belt of trees, beyond which are a number of elegant residences. Throughout the march the regiment made a very handsome appearance, and when it was drawn up on "The Plains" for review, the contrast between the grey and the white on the newly cut grass was exceedingly beautiful. In front stood the regiment erect and steady, presenting a truly martial front, before them stretched the green sward, while the triangle in which they stood was skirted on every side by a brilliant array of equipages and spectators, not a few of whom were ladies dressed in bright summer dresses with the most bewitching and jaunty little hats shading the brightest and loveliest of twinkling eyes. The scene was worthy of a picture, and it will long remain as a pleasing recollection in the minds of those who witnessed it. There was a short drill on "The Plains" and a review by Mayor Blackstone, everything being gone through with in excellent style.

After the review the arms were stacked and the regiment was dismissed until half past one o'clock, when the members were again formed in line without arms, and were marched to a large tent, where a collation had been spread for them. This tent was imported from Boston expressly for the occasion, and was 213 feet long by 85 broad and had six tables spread along its entire length. Each table and the benches on either side of them were covered with a continuous sheet of white paper, which had been run through the mill of the required length. The appearance of the canvas room as the regiment entered was very beautiful, in addition to the plates, cups, glasses, etc., each table was profusely decorated with flowers, and shields, flags and other martial and peaceful insignia were hung from the poles which supported the tent, and, in fact, from every available place. After grace was said the regiment sat down to eat as abundant and fine a collation as could be desired. The bill of fare included cold beef, mutton, ham, tongue, sandwiches, lobster and beef salad, coffee, straw berries, ice cream, lemonade, nuts, almonds, oranges, and no end of good things too numerous to mention, all of which were served by a full corps of servants, assisted by the first gentlemen of the place, who were determined to spare no effort for the enjoyment of their guests. After the viands had been properly and fully discussed, speeches were made by Mayor Blackstone, General Williams, Ex-Alderman Tompkins, General D. B. Tyler, Colonel Converse, and an ex-drummer of the battle of Lundy's Lane, and several other veterans; Colonel Clark, Adjutant Fitzgerald of the Seventh, and Colonel Edward Bernard, formerly of the regiment, also made a few remarks. At the close of the speech-making, the members dispersed themselves through the town, and found that the citizens had opened their houses to receive them, and that although the collation was a temperance one there was wine and segars to be found in the houses for every one of the grey-coat visitors, and that they were expected to call without awaiting to be invited a second time or standing on ceremony. Hacks and all manner of conveyances, public and private, were again called into requisition, and the members of the regiment visited the various points of interest, such as the grave of Uncas, "the last of the Mohicans," the birth place of Benedict Arnold, the beautiful Yantic Falls and the monument of Miantonomoh. Several of the hacks carried more than the regulation number, and we noticed one in which there were six inside, three on the drivers box, and three behind in full dress (belts and all), acting as footmen. At five o'clock the companies assembled for dress parade on "The Plains," the ceremony being gone through with in fine style, after which the regiment was escorted to the boat by the Connecticut companies, when the military ceremonies of the day were ended. In the meantime the tables had been removed from the tent where the collation was spread, which by-the-by was floored with some 25,000 feet of planking, and all was made ready for the hop in the evening. At this hop was gathered the members of "ye gallant Seventh" and the fair daughters of Norwich, yea even of Connecticut for many miles around. If any body attended this hop with the idea of witnessing a series of country breakdowns and "sich," he was vastly mistaken, for it is seldom outside of New York, that one sees a more select and well dressed assemblage of ladies and gentlemen than were present on this occasion. The tent was lighted by 250 burners, the gas having been introduced for the occasion. The music was by Grafula, and was all that could be desired. The floor committee were attentive and all who wished to dance were accommodated with partners. We desire to make our acknowledgments to Major Learned, formerly of the First Connecticut Artillery, and to Colonel Converse, for courtesies received. Lemonade and ice cream were provided for the refreshment of the wearied dancers, and what with dancing and flirting all went merrily as a marriage bell until 12 o'clock, when the band played Home, Sweet Home, and the audience dispersed. Although all the partings and adieux were gay and lightsome, who shall tell how many hearts shall ever hereafter have cause to remember the boys of the Seventh regiment and the Norwich Ball. The members of the regiment are deserving of much credit for their gentlemanly deportment during their stay in Norwich, for although they were all bent on enjoying themselves, none of them were boisterous, noisy or intoxicated.

By one o'clock the members of the regiment were all on board the steamer again and the *City of Lawrence* started for New York. Captain George William Smith was officer of the day from Friday morning to Friday night, and Captain Ryder, from Friday night to Saturday morning. Lieutenants Steele and Sniffen acting as officers of the guard. The trip home was a pleasant one, especially the latter part through the East River. The steamer arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock, immediately after which the regiment marched to the armory and dismissed. This last march was the most trying part of the entire excursion, and the sun was so intense as to prostrate several members of the regiment, who were however promptly and skilfully attended to by Assistant Surgeon Barron, who accompanied the battalion. The members of the press are under obligations to Colonel Clark and all the officers of the regiment for

their polite attentions. The Norwich excursion of the Seventh was in every particular a gratifying success. The trip going and coming was exceedingly pleasant, the reception by the citizens of Norwich was cordial; the provisions made for the entertainment of the members of the regiment were ample and complete in every respect, making altogether one of the most enjoyable visits which it has ever been the fortune of the regiment to make within the memory of the oldest member.

## EXCURSION OF COMPANIES B AND D, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The excursion battalion of the Twenty-second regiment, consisting of seventy-five members of Companies B and D, under command of Captain Rich. Vose, left New York on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., in the steamer *Old Colony*, which left the foot of Murray street at 5 o'clock P. M. The battalion line was formed at the armory at 4 o'clock P. M., and the excursionists were escorted down Broadway and Murray street to the boat by Companies A and C, under the command of Captains Newgate and Palmer. Thirty members of the regimental band, under Dodworth, and twelve drummers, under Drum-Major Weed, accompanied the battalion. The following officers went with the excursion: Captain Richard Vose, commanding detachment Company B; Captain Thomas Cullen, commanding, and Lieutenant George W. Laird, Company D; Lieutenants T. H. Freeland and S. M. Smith. Lieutenant Thos. Tate, Jr., acted as adjutant and Lieutenant John Riggs as quartermaster of the excursion. Lieutenant-Colonel Remmy, Commissary Rogers, Captain Clannmald, Company F, and Lieutenants Austin and Styles also accompanied the companies during their entire trip.

The sail on the boat from New York to Newport was very fine, but there was not much sleeping done, as a detachment of skirmishers, headed by Commissary Rogers and Private McMurray, who was continually up to some practical joke throughout the trip, kept most of the members awake until they arrived at Newport. As it was 4 o'clock A. M. when the steamer arrived at this place the battalion remained on the boat for breakfast, taking the 8 o'clock train for Boston. The accommodations on the train were very good, the officers having an elegant coach car, and the men a special car to themselves, but it was nearly 11 o'clock before they reached Boston, and were greeted by a salute of twenty-two guns from a section of the Second Massachusetts Battery.

Upon their arrival the companies were received by four companies of the Seventh Massachusetts Infantry (Boston Tigers), under Major Harrington, the ceremonies of the reception being witnessed by a large number of people. From the depot the battalion were escorted by the Tigers, who were accompanied by Gilmore's band of thirty-six pieces through many of the principal streets of the city. The march was somewhat extended, and the streets generally too narrow to enable the men of the Twenty-second to show off their marching to advantage, but they, nevertheless, made a very fine appearance, and frequently were applauded by the by-standers. Upon reaching the City Hall Mayor Shurtleff welcomed the command to Boston in a brief speech, to which Captain Vose responded. From the City Hall the companies were marched to and around the Common where the streets are wider, and the companies were, consequently, able to march by company fronts. The wheelings of the men of the Twenty-second were very good, and we noticed that several of the officers of the escorting companies fell to the rear to observe how these movements were executed. The Boston companies marched very well, but we noticed a few things which were not done according to drill. There was considerable rivalry also between the bands, each striving to out-do the other, and the result was that Boston has seldom heard better music than she did on this occasion.

While on the march the supply of water in the pails carried by the company servants becoming exhausted, they applied to Messrs. Richmond and Pray for permission to draw some more "Adam's ale," when these gentlemen very kindly supplied them with a pailful of fine sherry wine, properly iced, a courtesy which was duly appreciated by the members of the battalion. The St. James Hotel, which is elegantly situated on Franklin square in South Boston, was the end of the march, and here the command was dismissed. As this hotel was to be the headquarters of the command during its stay in Boston every arrangement had been made for their accommodation, even to the erection of gun racks. Upon the conclusion of the march, the officers of the Seventh Massachusetts were entertained at the rooms of Lieutenant-Colonel Remmy and Commissary Rogers, and in the evening the Tigers returned the compliment by entertaining the officers of the Twenty-second at the same hotel.

After supper the officers visited the armory of the Second Massachusetts Battery upon the invitation of its officers, where they found a collation prepared for them. Captain Baxter welcomed the officers to Boston in a short speech, and a pleasant hour was spent with the officers of the battery. Adjutant Appollonis is deserving of much credit for his management of the gun detachment which fired the salute upon the arrival of the excursion in Boston.

At sundown the battalion went through the ceremony of dress parade in front of the St. James Hotel, and in the evening they marched in a body to Music Hall, where Dodworth's band gave a promenade concert and hop. The hall on this occasion was filled with a large and brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who appeared much pleased with Dodworth's music. The concert which opened with the ceremony of dress parade, consisted of eight selections, Company B, under Captain Cullen, giving an exhibition drill in the early part of the evening. There had been no special preparation for this drill, but it was gone through with in a manner which elicited the favorable comments of the military gentlemen present. The concert also included a short order of dancing the entertainment closing at 11 o'clock, and was throughout a great success, most of the audience being invited guests.

On the next morning, Thursday, the battalion visited Charlestown and were the guests of the cadets of that place, Company A, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Captain Cutter commanding. The Cadets turned out on this occasion 61 men, dressed in the state uniform, and made a very fine appearance, being composed of a fine class of young men. They were accompanied by Gilmore's band. The battalion were received by the Cadets at the Warren bridge which spans the Charles river, and were escorted through the streets of that City, finally halting in front of the Bunker Hill monument, where they were welcomed to Charlestown by the president of the Board of Common Council in the absence of the Mayor. The companies then ascended Bunker Hill monument in single file, a fine quartette of the Cadets standing inside of the monument and singing to show the effect of voices when heard from the top of the structure. From the monument the companies marched to and through the Navy-yard, paying Commodore Rodgers, the commandant, the honors of a marching salute. All along the march through Charlestown, the



battalion were the recipients of any amount of floral favors from the ladies of the City.

Upon the arrival of the battalion at the armory of the Cadets, it was found that every arrangement had been made to enable them to wash themselves and make their toilets, an opportunity of which they gladly availed themselves. After having stacked their arms and performed their ablutions, the members of the Twenty-second were escorted by the Cadets to the Prescott armory, where a splendid collation had been prepared for them by the citizens and military of the place. Many speeches were made, but we cannot more than allude to the fact. After the collation the excursionists embarked on the steamer *Starlight* and were shown about Boston harbor. The trip was a delightful one, and was enlivened by the singing of the quartette of cadets, as well as by the music of Gilmore's and Dodworth's bands. After leaving the *Starlight* the companies of the Twenty-second marched to the Waverley Hotel, where they went through the ceremony of dress parade, after which they were escorted to the St. James Hotel by the cadets. The reception and entertainment of the battalion by the Charlestown company will be long remembered by our New York boys as a most enjoyable occasion.

Thursday evening being the last of the stay of the battalion in Boston was devoted to enjoyment and merrymaking, although everything was conducted within bounds, no boisterous conduct occurring. The officers of the battalion entertained the officers of the Seventh Infantry, the Charlestown Cadets, and many other officers of the Massachusetts Militia, at their rooms in the St. James, and Dodworth's band, which was stationed on a platform erected in front of the hotel, gave a public concert, which was listened to by an audience of at least 10,000 people.

The battalion left Boston for Providence by the 7 o'clock train on Friday morning, arriving there at about half past nine o'clock. On the arrival in Providence the companies were received by the First Light Infantry, under Captain Charles R. Dennis, seventy men, and the Marine Artillery, Captain Walter C. Simmons, twenty-five men. This latter company still drills according to Casey's Tactics, but made a good appearance nevertheless. Upon the arrival of the train containing the New York companies a salute of twenty-two guns was fired by a section of the Marine Artillery. Under the escort of the above companies the New York battalion marched through the principal streets of the city, halting in front of the residence of Governor Burnside, who was absent, and playing a few selections from popular operas, which were noticed by the ladies of the Governor's family by the waving of handkerchiefs, etc.

In Providence, as in Boston, the Twenty-second's men were highly complimented on their appearance. At about 11 o'clock A. M. the companies reached the armory of the First Light Infantry, where they found a very excellent collation prepared for their refreshment. The armory was decorated with much taste, and with insignia suited to the occasion; while the viands prepared were unusually good. Ex-Mayor Rodman welcomed the battalion in a brief but telling speech to which Captain Cullen responded, Captain Vose having used his voice so much as to be almost unable to make himself heard.

After the collation the companies embarked on the *What-Cheer*, and proceeded to Rocky Point, where they were regaled with a Rhode Island clam-bake, which proved a most delightful repast. A very enjoyable day was spent at the Point, and when the companies returned to Providence they again found refreshments awaiting them at the armory of the First Light Infantry. At 10 o'clock Friday evening the battalion, accompanied by several of the members of the Providence Militia, started for New York on the steamer *Narragansett*. The reception of the companies by the Providence people was exceedingly hearty, and was eminently gratifying to the New York companies.

The trip to New York was quiet and without incident, most of the men being pretty well tired out. Upon the arrival of Companies B and D at New York they paraded in white pants, and were received and escorted to their armory by Company F, Twenty-second, Lieutenant Bussing, and Company C, Ninth regiment, Captain Davis commanding. This latter company paraded in the full dress uniform recently adopted by the regiment, and, with the detachment of the regimental band, attracted considerable attention. Among the officers who accompanied the battalion were Captains Clarranald and Camp, of the Twenty-second; Captain Eunson and Lieutenant Shade, of the Seventy-first; and Sergeant Newbold, of the Thirty-seventh, the former of whom was of considerable assistance to the officers commanding the companies.

Throughout the excursion the men behaved themselves with the utmost propriety and soberness, and were frequently complimented on their orderly behavior. Captain Vose, the detachment commander; Captain Cullen, commanding Company B; Lieutenant Tate, the adjutant; Lieutenant Briggs, the quartermaster; and Private Stimpson, the treasurer, deserve much credit for the successful manner in which the entire excursion passed off from beginning to end.

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE**—An election to fill the vacancy in this battery caused by the resignation of Captain J. S. Amore, will be held at the headquarters of the battery, No. 9 Court street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, the 20th inst.

**MONTGOMERY GUARD, BOSTON**—The arrangements for the visit of this company to New York are now entirely completed. The company will arrive in New York on the morning of the 29th inst., and in the evening of that day will give a promenade concert and exhibition drill at the Academy of Music, Gilmore's celebrated band furnishing the music for the occasion. The company will go through the ceremony of guard mounting, and will give an exhibition of its proficiency in street firing, according to Captain Finan's system, and also in the bayonet exercise. On Thursday, the 30th inst., the Montgomery Guard will compete for the championship with Company E, of the Twelfth regiment. In view of the warm weather we are now having, and of the power of the sun's rays in the afternoon, it is to be hoped that this competitive drill will take place at as early an hour in the morning as possible, say 9 o'clock A. M.

We are very glad that the first competitive contest of importance is to take place in New York, in order that the military men of the First division may have an opportunity of witnessing one of these drills, and forming their opinion of the same. We think, however, that it should be made a matter of agreement between the contestants that the victorious company should not be compelled to enter the lists again for at least six months from the 1st of August, as it is not desirable that a champion company should be compelled to accept it times the challenge of any organization which is desirous of entering the lists for military honors. We hope ere long to see arrangements perfected for yearly contests between the companies and regiments of the different divisions and States, but in the meantime measures should be taken to prevent the successful competitor from coming drill from any unnecessary annoyance.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT**—We understand that this command intend visiting Hartford, Conn., during the month of September. The invitation is to be extended by Governor English and the citizens of Hartford. The regiment expect to take some 300 men, and to be the guests of the Governor's Guard, which is one of the finest organizations in the State of Connecticut.

It is generally understood that Colonel Parmele will be re-elected colonel of this regiment.

A Court-martial for the trial of all delinquents of the Seventy-first regiment N. G. for A, B, C, D, and E, will be held at the armory, Centre Market, on Wednesday, July 22d, at 8 o'clock P. M., and for F, G, H and I, on Thursday, 23d, same hour and place. Major George D. Wolcott, is president of the Court-martial.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT**—Arrangements have been made for furnishing Springfield muskets to the companies of this regiment which are drilling in the Hythe system of target practice. One or two hundred of these arms will be ready for issue this week or the first part of next.

We understand that General Aspinwall has tendered a prize to be shot for during the coming encampment, and that Mr. Charles H. Stetson, Jr., of the Stetson House, has offered a handsome gold medal for the same purpose.

By a resolution of the Board of Officers, white pants have been added to the regimental bill of dress, and will, probably, be worn at the hop at the camp; and, on account of the weight of the plume worn by the regiment, the drooping part of it is to be cut off, so as to leave it standing upright, like a heron plume.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT**—Colonel Wm. S. Carr, who has recently been re-elected colonel of this regiment, has been connected with the National Guard for over eighteen years, and the following sketch of his military career will be read with interest by his friends: In April, 1850, Wm. S. Carr joined the Governor's Guard, Company D of the Sixth regiment, as a private soldier, as which he continued to do duty until October, 1853, when he was promoted by Colonel Pierce to be sergeant-major, holding this position until October, 1855, when, at his own request, he was transferred to the Eighth regiment, and was appointed its sergeant-major by Colonel Lyons. In September, 1858, at the time of the Sepoy war, as it is called, he was elected second lieutenant of Company II, and served as such until April, 1861, when he obtained permission from Lyon to raise a company for the regiment. The Colonel tried to dissuade Lieutenant Carr, but he persisted, and promised that he would in one week enlist and uniform fifty men. He kept his word, and raised Company G, recruiting for it 157 members in all. Captain Carr was mustered into the United States service with his regiment on three occasions, and served as company commandant for five years, during three of which he was senior captain of the regiment. In May, 1866, Captain Carr was elected major of the regiment, although it was only at the earnest solicitation of his brother officers that he consented to become a candidate. In December, 1866, Major Carr was elected colonel of the Eighth, holding the position for one year, when he resigned in order to allow the regiment to choose another commandant, if they had any one whom they preferred. On the 18th of June the colonel was re-elected to the command of the regiment. In every position which he has filled, Colonel Carr has proved himself active, efficient, and reliable, and we congratulate the members of the Eighth upon again having him with them.

**"OLD GUARD," COMPANY D, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT**—The members of the "Old Guard," being composed of the ex-members of Company D, are making arrangements for an excursion to some point in the vicinity of New York, to come off, we understand, some time early next month.

**THE PROVIDENCE LIGHT INFANTRY**—The First Light Infantry, of Providence, R. I., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization on last Monday by a short parade, under the escort of the Marine Artillery, at the close of which the company proceeded to Roger Williams Hall, where they listened to an oration by Lieutenant John J. Ladd, and a poem by the Hon. Wm. M. Rodman. In the evening the company dined at the City Hall, where speeches were made by Governor Burnside, Mayor Doyle, John J. Ladd, Colonel Brown, and others.

**FOURTH REGIMENT**—The following changes in the non-commissioned staff of this regiment are announced: John Elder, to be color-sergeant, vice Lawrence S. Kane, removed from district; Isaac Wyman, to be quartermaster sergeant, vice Moses H. Beck, promoted; Edward Bowers, of Company G, to be right general guide, original vacancy; Louis Crager, of Company H, to be left general guide, original vacancy.

**SECOND DIVISION**—It will be seen by orders published elsewhere, that the Governor has accepted the resignation of Major-General Duryea, and that Brigadier-General P. S. Crooke has assumed command of the Second Division. It will also be noticed that an officer has been commissioned assistant adjutant-general of the Division, so that we believe there are no vacancies on the Division staff. It appears then from this, that General Duryea, after having completed the organization of a staff for his successor has resigned. All this appears to have been a matter of arrangement, and there is now but little prospect that there will be any change in the command of the Division, until an appointment is made by the next Governor of the State.

We notice that General Crooke's order assuming command of the Division is, General Orders No. 1. It is certainly rather late in the day to issue the first general order for 1868, but still it may be correct, as we do not recollect having seen any other General Orders No. 1. In this connection we would remind officers issuing orders that General and Special Orders are numbered in separate series, each beginning with the year, so that it is not proper for a newly elected officer to call his order assuming command No. 1, unless it is the first General Order which has been issued from the headquarters to which he is promoted. General Crooke has now temporarily obtained command of the division, and we trust he will use his power as not abusing it. If however the parade on last Fourth of July, is a specimen of the manner in which he proposes to conduct future military ceremonies, it is to be hoped that the Second Division will not be called on to parade, as long as he is its temporary commander.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**FIRST COMPANY CADETS, BOSTON**—This company are about adopting a new uniform. A white cut-away coat, with blue trimmings, blue pants, and a full dress hat, is the uniform that seems to command the favorable consideration of the corps.

**THE STATE PAY**—During the past few months we have frequently heard certain officers complain that the State did not sufficiently assist the militia with funds. Some of these gentlemen have expressed themselves in such a manner as to lead us to doubt if they really know how much the State does for them. We have compiled from the Militia Law the following pay-table, thinking it will be useful information. The table refers to an infantry company

only. The maximum strength of an infantry company is 3 officers and 61 men.

1. For armory rents—not to exceed, each year.....	\$300 00
2. Allowed commanding officer for taking care of arms, equipments and clothing, provided his quarterly returns are approved by quartermaster-general—each year.....	25 00
3. For May inspection—	
3 officers, \$2 50 each.....	7 50
61 men, \$2 00 each.....	122 00
4. For camp duty (5 days)—	
3 officers, \$3 00 each per day.....	45 00
61 men, \$2 50 each per day.....	762 50
For company fund, \$1 00 for each man.....	61 00
Total.....	\$1,323 00

Besides this pay, it is most likely that some organizations will have extra duty to do in the course of the year, for which they draw pay. The City of Boston, in most cases where companies have to pay more than \$300 a year, armory rent, pays the difference out of the city treasury. Where companies are composed of a class of men who do not mind a monthly assessment on each man, quite a fund is derived from such a source. Some of the companies in the State that stand high in reputation, have been able, after deducting armory rent, pay of armorer, camp expenses, and sundry expenses from the pay they received, to have quite a company fund on hand at the end of the year. This was done without outside aid. Any officer of ability sufficient to maintain a good company, coupled with a knowledge of finance, need not have any fear of his running into debt.

**EIGHTH INFANTRY**—The commissioned and non-commissioned officers rendezvoused in Newburyport on the 9th and 10th inst., for an elementary battalion drill in Upton's Tactics.

**RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN JORDAN**—Captain J. P. Jordan, of Company D, First Infantry, has resigned his commission and been honorably discharged, after three years' service in the Militia. The captain was a hard working, ambitious young officer. We had counted upon his remaining in commission, and having a competitive drill with Company I, Ninth Infantry, in the fall; but we heartily join with the captain's many friends in wishing him, in civil life, the same measure of success he has won as an officer.

#### RESIGNATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL DURYEA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, Special Orders No. 128.

I, Major-General Harmanus B. Duryea, commanding Second Division National Guard S. N. Y., having tendered his resignation the same is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged the military service of the State.

The commander-in-chief desires to thank General Duryea for his long continued service in the National Guard, and for such efforts as he has made to render the organization in which he has served of credit and honor to the State.

Brigadier-General Philip S. Crooke, commanding Fifth brigade, National Guard, will assume temporary command of the Second Division National Guard, and will transfer the command of his brigade to the next senior officer.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARTIN, Adjutant-General.

J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### ORDERS OF GENERAL CROOKE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 15, 1868.

General Orders No. 1.  
I. Pursuant to Special Orders No. 128, current series, General Headquarters State of New York, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Division.

II. Until further orders the present staff officers of the Second Division will continue to act in their respective capacities and be obeyed and respected accordingly.

PHILIP S. CROOKE, Brigadier-General, Commanding.  
HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1868.

General Orders No. 2.  
The command of the Fifth brigade, National Guard, during the absence of General Crooke, is hereby transferred to Brigadier-General Fowler, colonel Fourteenth regiment National Guard who will assume the same.

By order of Brigadier-General CROOKE.

HENRY HEATH, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### NEW BOOKS.

MR. HENRY T. BROWN, editor of the *American Artisan*, has published a book entitled "Five Hundred and Seven," giving illustrations and explanations of that number of mechanical movements. This work is a very useful compendium of all the most important movements in dynamics, hydraulics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, steam engines, mill and other gearing, presses, horology, and miscellaneous machinery, including many which have never before been published. It will be found particularly valuable to engineers and mechanics generally.

We have received from Lea & Shepherd, of Boston, three new juvenile books: "Upside Down," by Rosa Abbott; "The Cruise of the Dashaway," by May Manning; "Dotty Dimple at Home," by the author of "Little Prudy." Each of the above-mentioned volumes is one of a series of stories which are being read with interest by the young people throughout the country, with whom the juvenile publications of this house are deservedly popular.

"The History of a Mouthful of Bread," and "The Servants of the Stomach" (Harper & Brothers, New York), by Jean Mace, are two books on the physical functions of the body, which should be generally read by both old and young, although they are more especially intended for the latter. Even in the present advanced state of physiology, too little is known of the ordinary operations of digestion and of the structure of the human frame, so that all books which, like the present volumes, tend to increase the amount of knowledge on these subjects, or, rather, to bring new facts before the reading public in a pleasant way, deserve commendation and encouragement. The books are written in a simple style suited to the comprehension of young readers, but they are none the less worthy of a place in the library of every family, and of general perusal by parents as well as children.

"The Love Life of Brigadier-General H. M. Naglee" consists of a series of letters written by him to Miss Mary L. Schell, who now publishes them in book form. "Farm Talk," by George E. Brackett, of Belfast, Me., and "A Paper on Nurses and Nursing," by Dr. H. R. Storer, are the fifth and sixth "Tracts for the People," published by Lea & Shepherd, of Boston. The subjects of these tracts, and the reputation of their authors, are sufficient to ensure them a cordial reception and a general perusal.



**WHAT MEN HAVE DIED FOR.**—Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Colonel Ramsay in one about a servant; Mr. Featherstone in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about an "acre of anchovies;" one officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to the second goblet; and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff; General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining wine at a dinner on a steamboat, although the general pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably make him sick; and Lieutenant Cowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon-shooters.

In 1777 a duel occurred in New York City between Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh of the Seventy-sixth, and Captain McPherson of the Forty-second British regiment, in regard to the manner of eating an ear of corn, one contending that the eating was from the cob, and the other contending that the grain should be cut off from the cob before eating. Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh lost his right arm, the ball from his antagonist's pistol shattering the limb dreadfully, so much so that it had to be amputated.

Graham, Major Noah's assistant on the *National Advocate*, lost his life in 1827, at the duelling ground at Hoboken, with Barton, the son-in-law of Edward Livingstone, in a simple dispute about "what was trumps" in a game of cards.

Messrs. Pollard & Leighton, the well known manufacturers and dealers in Army and Navy goods, Masonic and Odd Fellows' regalia, etc., have removed their establishment from No. 6 Court street to a more convenient and commodious building, at No. 104 Tremont street, corner of Bromfield, Boston.

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### MARRIED.

McELROY—WOOD.—In San Francisco, Cal., June 18th, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. McELROY, captain Eighth U. S. Cavalry, to Miss GEORGE D., daughter of F. H. Wood, Esq.

McALLISTER—TRENOR.—At the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, Cal., June 2d, by the Rev. H. D. Lathrop, Rector, Brevet Colonel JULIAN McALLISTER, U. S. A., to ANELIA H., daughter of Dr. John Trenor, of New York City.

### DIED.

MILLER.—In Charlestown, Mass., on the 11th inst., at the Waverley House, Commodore JAMES F. MILLER, United States Navy.

EATON.—At Washington, D. C., May 8, 1868, Mrs. ELIZABETH SELDEN EATON, wife of Brevet Major-General A. B. Eaton, Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army. The funeral services took place at the house of her son, Professor Daniel G. Eaton, of Yale College, at New Haven, Conn., on Sunday, the 10th, conducted by Rev. Dr. L. Bacon.

BAINBRIDGE.—At Fort Yuma, Cal., June 4th, of inflammation of the brain, SUSIE C. BAINBRIDGE, aged 4 years, 1 month, and 9 days, only child of Captain Augustus H. Bainbridge, U. S. Army, and his wife Charlotte D. Bainbridge.

## PHENIX

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